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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Saving Children From Courts Is Goal of New York Agency; City's Resources Back Task

Prevention, Not Punishment, Stressed in Drive on Delinquency

Benefits Acclaimed

New 'Intake Bureau' to Co-ordinate Work of Eight Departments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—A new inter-departmental agency, called the bureau of adjustments in the Manhattan Children's Court, will begin functioning here on April 1 to deal with children who come within the scope of the law for the first time, thus protecting them from the courts. It will be composed of representatives of eight branches of the city government and will be headed by Presiding Justice John Warren Hill, of the Court of Domestic Relations.

Working with Justice Hill will be Byrnes MacDonald, director of the juvenile aid bureau of the police department; George H. Chatfield, director of attendance of the board of education; Dr. Karl M. Bowman, director of the psychiatry division of the hospital department; Harry Marsh, first deputy welfare commissioner; James V. Mulholland, supervisor of recreation of the park department; George T. Palmer, deputy commissioner of health, and Magistrate Bernard A. Kozicke.

To Co-ordinate Work

A committee headed by C. C. Burlingham, lawyer, will co-ordinate the work of the new bureau with that of private agencies engaged in similar work. The staff will consist of a probation officer regularly attached to the Children's Court, a representative of the Board of Education and a representative of the juvenile aid bureau.

A similar bureau will be opened in Brooklyn by the middle of May and it is expected that other bureaus modeled on identical lines will be established in every borough within a short time.

The new agency will be unofficially known as the "intake bureau." When it decides that a case is one for adjustment rather than for court action, no petition involving the child will be drawn if the petitioner who brought the child to the court originally consents.

LaGuardia Explains Aims

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, in announcing the establishment of the bureau late Saturday, described the following as the cases that would be referred automatically to it:

"Cases of children in which neglect or destitution is charged; cases in which a summons is sought by reason of an act or acts which, if committed by an adult, would be below the grade of a felony; all cases where delinquency is alleged and the complaint is made by the parent of the child or children involved (first appearance only) and cases of truancy (first appearance only)."

Mayor LaGuardia said that in these cases it should be the duty of the bureau to conclude whether the case was susceptible of adjustment without the necessity of a petition being drawn and a court hearing; to effect an adjustment of the differences between the prospective petitioner and the child if possible, and to plan for, supervise and assist in the adjustment of the difficulties of the child in question outside of the court.

Cites Progress Made

The Mayor's announcement came close on the heels of a bill he sponsored before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Branch of the Municipal Assembly on Friday to set up a city Department of Commerce and Labor to deal generally with commercial and labor problems. He said he had watched the Children's Court for years and had "observed with gratification" steps in the right direction it had taken recently.

"From the moment I took office, I made every effort to find out how they could be made into something beyond being just courts," he continued. "We have gone a long way from conditions in existence when Federal Judge Julian Mack did so much to remove the criminal aspects of children's court procedure in Chicago a generation ago and Judge Ben Lindsey did the same in Denver.

Prevention, Not Punishment

"I appointed men and women to the Court of Domestic Relations who had advanced and civilized views on the subject and had in mind the prevention of delinquency and not the punishment for it.

"In forming this committee and establishing the intake bureau I have in mind the fact that what appears to be delinquency may be a physical or mental condition. . . If proper adjustment of some such difficulty is going to keep a boy from becoming a recurrent case in the courts, why should we not have the proper city department make the proper adjustment through this bureau?"

The Monitor Index

Monday, March 30, 1936

Sports Page	4
Financial Pages	6 and 7
The Home Forum	8
"Righteous government"	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
The Children's Page	12
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	13
Christian Science Services on Radio	13
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	13
Daily Features	14
Editorials	14

High Standards Set In Delinquency Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 30

MAYOR LAGUARDIA believes the city bureau he has established to shield children from the courts will accomplish much. He says:

"The establishment of this first intake bureau has been the result of more than a year of study. It is my optimistic belief that it will eventually reduce by 50 per cent the number of children actually brought before the court, although some of the judges disagree with me and think 33 per cent would be a more correct figure. At any rate, this is making a start."

Hoover Declares He Is Not Forcing Vandenberg Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Complications are thickening around the Republican presidential nomination. A few weeks ago the party seers were declaring Gov. Alf M. Landon's nomination as good as done. Now they are more cautious, and even talk of Senator William E. Borah's being able to stymie the Landon nomination altogether. Where the pendulum will have swung by June is anybody's guess.

The curious episode came this week-end. On Sunday, in a prominent newspaper, was a striking story saying that "Former President Hoover and his immediate supporters are now advancing the cause of Senator Vandenberg for the Republican nomination." On Monday, from Mr. Hoover's temporary residence in Chicago, issued a hot denial. "Not an atom of truth in that gossip. . . " ran the denial.

Looks Suspicious

The interplay could be ignored were it not closely connected with the Borah candidacy, which is at present the most prickly of the current developments. For it seemed to be an attempt to tar the Vandenberg candidacy with the brush of ultra-conservatism, as the Landon candidacy has already been tarred—with whatever ultimate effects.

Senator Borah, for example, has by very slight indirection gone after Governor Landon with hammer and tongs, first with his blast against "Standard Oil" and then with his attack on the "interests" which dominate the Republican Party, by which was meant one faction of the Landon backers.

Aimed at Borah?

The statement trying to link former President Hoover with Senator Vandenberg seemed to be an attempt to divert the barrage which Senator Borah has leveled against Governor Landon to the hitherto unscathed Senator Vandenberg.

Anyway, it will be a forgotten episode presently, and some people in Washington at least are beginning to realize that the entire country is not so avidly interested in such political maneuvers as the political gossips are. Indeed, observers returning to the capital from various quarters of the political compass report a distinct apathy respecting party politics.

Weather—good or bad—and non-political front-page news has

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

TVA Recommends Additional Dams; Sod Storage Advised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Construction of three more dams on the Tennessee River by 1945, in addition to the five now being built, was recommended today to Congress by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The new projects would be at Gilbertsville, Ky., and at Watts Bar, and Coulter Shoals, Tenn. All three would contribute to the completion of the nine-foot channel which Congress has ordered the TVA to provide from the mouth of the Tennessee River to Knoxville, a distance of 650 miles.

Dams now under construction—Pickwick Landing, Wheeler, Guntersville and Chickamauga, together with Wilson Dam and the privately-owned Hales Bar Dam—will insure a series of navigation lakes covering only about half the total distance.

In addition to Norris Dam on the Clinch River, now completed, and the dam at Fowler Bend, N. C., on the Hiwassee River, authorized by Congress last year, the TVA today recommended construction of a third tributary storage dam to be built on the Little Tennessee River at Fontana, N. C.

Bearing out a statement made last week by Morris L. Cooke, Rural Electrification Administrator, that there is danger of silting over in TVA reservoirs and river channels, today's report urges an extensive land program to provide natural storage of water by means of sods, planting of legumes and reforestation. It is pointed out that the Hales Bar dam, a privately-owned structure near Chattanooga, has lost one-third of its storage capacity in the 23 years since its completion because of silting.

Public Backs Extension Of Civil Service

Adds Weight to Republican Candidates Making Issue of Spoils System

Covers Wide Ground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30 — Declarations by Republican spokesmen, expressions of opinion in the Senate and House, and recent polls of sentiment among the public at large, all indicate that the anti-Roosevelt forces this year have an issue of tremendous popular appeal in demands for civil service extension.

Former President Hoover, Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, Col. Frank Knox of Chicago in recent speeches have attacked the alleged spread of the spoils system under Roosevelt. Other Republicans have chimed in. Different as are many of the proposals which rival Republicans are offering to their party now in the common objective of beating Roosevelt, the demand for extension of the merit system commonly seems to be accepted by all of them.

Issue Bound to Be Popular

For strategic reasons, as well as actual resentment over patronage distribution among federal jobs, the issue is almost certain to be widely heralded in the campaign.

It was Senator George W. Norris, Progressive Republican of Nebraska and supporter of Mr. Roosevelt, who led off in the latest phase of the campaign. He sorrowfully recorded the course of patronage distribution, agreed that the President had not done what he might to check spoils inroads, and ended with the assertion that it would lose the Democrats "millions of votes" in the election. The Administration promptly countered with revived discussion of the Ramspeck Post Office-Civil Service Extension Bill, but a poll of Democrats in the House shows that sentiment is unfavorable, and without strong White House pressure it is not likely to be pushed through this session.

Big Guns Roar

Then the Republican cannonade began. One after the other the leading Republican candidates have deplored the huge increase of federal employees outside the civil service in the New Deal. Hardly a major speech goes by in which this indictment is not leveled.

Governor Landon, March 1, declared that "the political man-handling of the (relief) jobs has been nothing short of shocking." He has denounced what he terms the "political debauch," asserted that "the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Collector

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Guy T. Helvering
Commissioner of United States Internal Revenue

Manchu Attacks Follow Mongols' Warning to Quit

MOSCOW, March 30 (AP)—A peremptory Mongolian demand upon Manchoukuo for a cessation of Far Eastern frontier raids, Soviet advices said today, was followed by two new encounters, both arising from attacks by Japanese-Manchoukuan troops on Mongol border posts.

Soviet dispatches said the attacks were sprung simultaneously against posts at Adik-Dollon and Bulun-Dersu, the alleged invaders being driven back into Manchoukuo after vigorous fighting in which the Japanese-Manchoukuans lost a number of killed and wounded.

The Outer Mongolian Government, reinforced by conclusion of its mutual assistance pact with Soviet Russia, dispatched a note to the Japanese-sponsored state of Manchoukuo before the latest incident was reported, declaring its readiness to resist any invasion.

The note, calling for an end to the frontier clashes, sought to place the responsibility for the incidents on Manchoukuo and the Japanese military, Outer Mongolia, like Russia, refusing to concede that any doubt about border lines could make incursions accidental.

An absence of any further advices from Urga, capital of the Outer Mongolian people's republic, indicated that the note to Manchoukuo had thus far gone unanswered.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, March 30

Reich Votes—Hitler Gets 99 Per Cent Mandate

Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland has the overwhelming formal approval of the voters of the Reich.

Returns from Sunday's plebiscite—called to put ballots behind Reichsführer Hitler's denunciation of the treaties of Versailles and Locarno—show 99 per cent of the electorate behind today's German foreign policy.

Completion of the plebiscite opens the way for Herr Hitler's promised "constructive" reply to the Locarno powers following his refusal to accept the plan drafted in London for safeguarding the peace structure of western Europe.

'No' Invalidates Ballot

Domestic implications abound in the plebiscite. The vote "For Hitler" was 44,411,911. Approximately half a million of the electorate abstained from voting; another 500,000 ballots were invalidated because they were marked "No," or left blank.

The ballots provided a place only for the affirmative "Ja" vote, which also served to elect a 100 per cent National Socialist Reichstag. This contrasts with the plebiscite of Nov. 12, 1933, which theoretically permitted a "Yes" or "No" vote on the German withdrawal from the League of Nations when the Government affirmative was about 93 per cent.

In both plebiscite campaigns the full power of the National Socialist propaganda, marshaled radio, platform and a censored press to support Herr Hitler's declaration: "I alone am responsible for the German people."

'Equality—Peace'

The German view was clearly expressed by the Reichsführer, flying to nearly a dozen major cities to make campaign addresses. He denied responsibility for breaking treaties. Versailles had been violated first by others. Locarno had been "destroyed" by the Franco-Russian pact.

Germany, Herr Hitler said, could make no compromise with Bolshevist Russia. He sought friendship with France, but only on a basis of full equality. The Reich, he said, must remain in complete sovereignty over its own territory; there could be not so much as a centimeter's retreat in the Rhineland.

The Next Move

There are at present no grounds to hope for any other answer from Hitler to the London proposals than readiness to negotiate on the peace terms he has already laid down.

What Gen. Herman Göring also stated in a speech last Friday may well be applied to Germany's present day conception of the European situation as follows: "Former Governments have failed to realize one thing, namely, that protests are no good if they are not backed by bayonets."

As one editorial declares today, the newly awakened national con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Presidential Possibilities

By Frank L. Perrin

First of Five Articles

Based on interviews by the Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor with the leading contenders for the Republican nomination, and a discussion of the Progressives in the campaign

Page 3

Revenue Head Says Tax Plan Is Inadequate

Would, He Shows, Fall Short of President's Program by $29,000,000

Sees Need for More

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—A high administration fiscal authority delivered a firm warning to the House Ways and Means Committee today that the tax schedules now before it are insufficient to meet the goal of President Roosevelt for a balanced regular federal budget.

Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, opening formal hearings on the Administration's far-reaching tax proposals, declared that the schedules drawn up after three weeks by the tax subcommittee would fall short of the New Deal's objective.

"So far as we have been able to make the calculations based upon the proposals of the subcommittee, it appears," said Mr. Helvering, "that they will not fully cover the needs for additional revenue set forth in the President's message."

$29,000,000 Out of Line

The subcommittee's permanent rates, he said, would produce revenues "estimated at $591,000,000, as compared with the figure of $620,000,000 that the President indicated was needed."

He added:

"More important, however, is the fact that the subcommittee has not made complete provision for the additional temporary revenues that will be required. It seems to me that your committee should consider whether there are not additional sources of temporary revenue that can be provided for the next two or three years to bridge this gap and to bring the measure that is to be enacted into full consistency with the President's recommendations for increasing the budget estimates."

The subcommittee's proposals, so far as they go, said Mr. Helvering, are in "complete harmony" with the President's recommendations for a sweeping "reform of corporation income taxation."

Again Stirs Committee

Mr. Helvering's statement created a stir in a committee already excited by Republican charges that opponents of the new legislation were to be refused adequate chance to testify. The statement reaffirmed and illustrated once more the determination of the New Deal to balance the budget, so far as regular expenses go, despite reluctance of Congress to vote new taxes just before an election.

The taxation subcommittee, to which Mr. Helvering referred, has thrown out the Roosevelt proposal to revive a portion of the farm processing taxes. Such a revival, under Administration plans, would easily raise the sums demanded by the Treasury.

The major portion of Mr. Helvering's statement was a reiteration of the Administration's case for the radical new tax system advanced by Mr. Roosevelt in his budget message March 3. In brief, this consists of higher taxes on corporations withholding large amounts of current earnings from distribution to stockholders.

The program for putting the President's plans into effect as

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Woman Supposes Burro Is a Canary Found in Rockies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW York, March 30—Experienced spellers went down like bowling pins before the technical onslaught of a "definition bee" held in place of the yearly spelling bee of the Town Hall Club here last night. Even the most imposing dictionaries were not much help.

One definition expert convulsed the audience with laughter when he asserted that "a mountebank" was a "Republican idea of Roosevelt." Going further into politics, another contestant described "boondoggle" as "a WPA project that's ridiculous and impractical."

Mrs. Samuel C. Webster and Lawton Macall led the two rival teams, each of 21 members. Henry Pratt Fairchild, president of the club, acted as judge.

Mrs. James H. Causey of Denver, told the Judge that a burro was a type of canary found only in the Rocky Mountains. A young woman who was asked to define "dodo" said it was "a stupid bird."

"Ruminate" brought forth the explanation that it meant "a cow thinking and chewing its cud."

"Corsage" caused almost enough confusion to stop the contest when every authority save the big dictionary that lay on Mr. Fairchild's table insisted that it meant a bouquet, rather than the bodice of a woman's dress. Again, contestants insisted that "farthingale" was a bird, but references showed that it was a cloak.

The showdown came when "myrmidon" was propounded, and although it was found to be a warrior of ancient Thessaly, the nearest any competitor came was "a prehistoric monster."

In the second contest, the definition of "bourdon" as the base stop of an organ rather than a political term, brought victory to the women's team.

Hitler Polls 99 Per Cent Vote In Reich Locarno Plebiscite; Flandin for Quick Showdown

Reich's League Return Urged Along With Specific Pledges

7-Point Program For New Conference

French Sentiment Growing for Full Settlement of Issues With Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 30—French proposals for forming a concrete basis for future Franco-German peace negotiations are rapidly taking shape here. Unless Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's response to the London White Paper upsets the present plans by introducing unforeseen factors these French proposals are expected to be submitted to a new conference of the Locarno powers at Brussels.

The essential points in France's new plan were indicated in an address by Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin radiocast from Vezelay yesterday. They are as follows:

Mutual Assistance

1. The French Government still insists that respect for international law must be restored before negotiations can begin. This means primarily that Germany must accept restriction on fortification of the Rhineland.

2. A mutual assistance — not a nonaggression—pact between Germany and her neighbors must be the fundamental basis of eventual negotiations. France, however, would not object if in Central and Eastern Europe this mutual assistance took the form of more explicit codification of the Covenant of the League of Nations to which Germany must of course return.

3. Germany must solemnly undertake to recognize and submit unconditionally to the authority of some specific tribunal on questions concerning any international treaty.

Adaptations Possible

4. The possibility of revision of treaties by conciliation and arbitration to adapt them to fluctuating conditions of international life should be reaffirmed—but until revised they must be strictly respected.

5. Adolf Hitler must state plainly and categorically whether or not he accepts permanently or for the period of the proposed treaty the statutes of Danzig and Memel.

6. Adolf Hitler must state finally whether he renounces permanently or for a specified time all annexation or absorption of territories containing German minorities such as Austria, Danish Schleswig, Polish Silesia, Czechoslovakia, and German Switzerland.

7. Germany must formulate plainly its precise colonial claims and expansionist aims.

Time for Frank Settlement

This seven-point program which is still in process of crystallization at the Quai d'Orsay and subject to formal changes, is significant chiefly as indication of the growing conviction in France that the time has come for an absolutely frank settlement with Germany, through facing fairly and fully and now all possible claims which the Reich is expected ultimately to raise.

As M. Flandin's speech, which is applauded today by a majority of the Paris press, clearly shows, French opinion is deeply disquieted by the possibility—considered a virtual certainty by most Frenchmen—that Germany will before very long denounce any future treaties "in the name of the eternal and vital rights of the German people"—the keynote of all Herr Hitler's recent speeches.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Henri Manuel

Pierre Etienne Flandin
French Foreign Minister

Sugar Institute Held to Violate Antitrust Law

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—At the request of the Government the Supreme Court today refused to pass, at the present time, on the constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. The court also held that certain practices of the Sugar Institute, Inc., violate the Sherman Act barring restraint of competition. There were 14 decisions delivered today, all unanimous.

The sugar decision had been eagerly awaited by some trade associations as a guide to the extent they could go toward self-regulation. They had wondered about their status since the court's invalidation of NRA.

The unanimous opinion, by Chief Justice Hughes, affirmed with some modifications the ruling of Federal Judge Julian W. Mack at New York that most of the institute's practices ran counter to the antitrust act.

Sued for Dissolution

Formed in 1928 by 15 cane sugar refining companies, the institute was described by its backers as intended to eliminate "secret discriminations" and other "abuses" of the industry.

In 1931 the Government sued for its dissolution, contending the members produced from 70 to 80 per cent of all the refined sugar sold in the United States and competition was curtailed.

Appealing to the Supreme Court from Judge Mack's ruling, the sugar refiners said "the case involves the most elaborate legal test of the activities of a trade association ever undertaken by the Government."

"Because of the collapse of the Federal Government's attempt at trade regulation under the NRA," they added, "commerce and industry are looking to this court for guidance in determining what they may do to abolish destructive and dishonest trade abuses without being held guilty of violating the federal antitrust laws."

Based on Price Agreement

Perhaps the principal issue was legality of an agreement to sell sugar only at prices and terms openly announced in advance of sale and banning discriminations among customers.

Judge Mack held this produced "undue restraint of trade."

The Government contended that "full publicity of all closed transactions would effectively put an end to secret concessions."

Members of the Sugar Institute were listed by the Government as: American Sugar Refining Com-

Once Colonel, Always MR. Cobb

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 30 (AP)—Irvin S. Cobb, a native Kentuckian, said, regarding the "decommissioning" of 17,000 Kentucky colonels, that he aspired to be "the only legitimate colonel called Mister."

During his administration, Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky has appointed no colonels, and the Attorney General, Beverly M. Vincent, held 17,000 current commissions null and void.

Said Ex-Colonel Cobb: "Although I have been commissioned a Kentucky colonel on two or three occasions I was never active as one except while fishing. I wanted to become known as the only legitimate colonel called Mister.

"I was the only white child born in Kentucky who grew to manhood and was never called colonel. My father was the captain of a river boat and that made me a sort of second mate—and all second mates are, per se, known as mister."

Other former colonels of the screen:

Jack Oakie (by wire from the East)—"This, suh, is a perfect outrage."

Gracie Allen—"I was getting sick of being called colonel. It made me feel so much like a nut."

Shirley Temple — "Anyway I'm going to get a commission next week as a Texas Rangerette."

MADISONVILLE, Ky., March 30 (AP)—Former Gov. Ruby Laffoon Saturday came to the defense of thousands of Kentucky colonels throughout the world whom Attorney General Beverly M. Vincent sought to "liquidate" with a ruling their titles are "absolutely void."

"Why, once a colonel always a colonel!" exclaimed the former Governor, whose staff of honorary colonels, admirals, majors and captains ran into the thousands when he left office last December.

Now a country gentleman, practicing law here, Mr. Laffoon, a former circuit judge, challenged the validity of "General" Vincent's ruling. Attorneys General and their assistants in Kentucky are known as "generals" even after leaving office.

Radio Leader Resigns

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Richard C. Patterson has resigned as executive vice-president and also retired from the board of directors of the National Broadcasting Company, it is announced here. Before joining the company in October, 1932, Mr. Patterson served for five years as commissioner of corrections in the New York City administration.

German National Unity Hailed as Result Of Elections

National Socialists See Full Vindication

Ballots Had Only Space for 'Ja' on Approval of Leadership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 30—The plebiscite which gave a 99 per cent majority for Adolf Hitler's foreign policy of "honor, peace and freedom" is hailed as the final blow to the recent London memorandum and policy of imposing restrictions upon Germany's sovereignty over the former unmilitarized Rhineland zone.

The provisional final result shows the number of voters constituted a record—namely 44,952,478, or 98.95 per cent of the total electorate of 45,428,641.

Frick Chooses 740

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, is today busy choosing the new Reichstag deputies. Since 6,000,000 more valid votes were cast yesterday than at the previous plebiscite of August, 1934, the new Reichstag will have proportionately more deputies.

On the basis of one deputy for each 65,000 population, Dr. Frick is empowered to nominate 740 deputies out of a list of 1035 candidates.

It is estimated that this expansion of the Reichstag will add approximately 5,000,000 marks per year to the present unknown deputies' expenditure.

This is the third plebiscite held under National Socialism.

First Held in 1933

In the first held in November, 1933, to test public opinion regarding Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations, Herr Hitler obtained just over a 90 per cent majority.

In the second plebiscite, in August, 1934, after Herr Hitler assumed both the offices of Reich's President and Reich Chancellor on Marshal von Hindenburg's passing, there was a 96 per cent majority.

Today's figures reveal that the opposition is still strongest in the districts which in the previous plebiscites have maintained the same attitude. In Hamburg, for example, 37,177 out of 878,487 voted against—that is, over 4 per cent. In Leipzig about 4 per cent, in Berlin and North and South Westphalia about 1.7 per cent.

Secret Balloting

The election passed without incidents and as far as personal observation could judge the voting was absolutely secret. In many parts of Berlin, especially before the chancellery in Wilhelmstrasse, the general impression gained was one of a national festival, especially last night when the results came through.

Herr Hitler had to appear many times on the balcony to satisfy the cries of the enthusiastic crowds in the early hours of the day.

However strong Germany's feelings of national honor may be, yesterday's result would, it is thought, have been impossible without the tremendous propaganda of the last three weeks led by Dr. Joseph Goebbels as Minister of Propaganda. To this should also be added the confession in Dr. Goebbels' speech at Breslau during the campaign: "We have the army, the police, radio, National Socialist organizations. Who could do anything against us? Nobody could possibly imagine that by withholding his vote he would overthrow National Socialism."

National Unity

Yesterday's result, the press here says, is convincing proof that German national unity has at last been attained—that whatever social or political differences may have separated the nation in times past these have now yielded to the necessity for unity against the outside world. All the press here emphasizes the help which the London memorandum has been during the campaign, to drive home the necessity for national unity in order to achieve equal status.

How will Europe respond to this new expression of national unity. Germany is asking, just as Europe (and not a few Germans whose nationalism compelled them to vote for Herr Hitler) is wondering what will Germany do, particularly what will be the repercussions in international affairs.

To Show Satisfaction

This was not an election in which the different interests strove for the mastery, but simply an opportunity for the German people to reaffirm their faith in the present regime, their approval of Adolf Hitler's three years of office and, particularly, their satisfaction at the regaining of German sovereignty throughout its frontiers by the militarization of the former demilitarized Rhineland Zone.

Today's figures will be taken by the Government to indicate a complete vindication by the nation of all that the National Socialists have done since Jan. 30, 1933. It will be quoted as evidence that the country stands solidly behind them in all their actions, whether racial or economic, whether ecclesiastical or connected with foreign policy. But in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

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Safety Drives To Move Ahead On Wider Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Recognition of an accident prevention campaign in Evanston, Ill., described as having made that city one of the safest communities in the United States, came from the National Safety Council here today when it awarded prizes in the fourth annual national safety contest to six cities. An address by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, on new devices to reduce traffic accidents was part of the ceremonies, held at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Besides Evanston, the list of winning cities included Milwaukee, Wis., Providence, R. I., Syracuse, N. Y., Superior, Wis., and Swissvale, Penna. Delaware, Illinois and Minnesota tied for first place in the interstate classification of the contest.

Evanston's Record

While other American cities experienced substantial increases in traffic fatalities, Evanston was able to reduce its toll to 2.9 per 100,000 of population, it was announced. The national average is 18.1. Safety projects, elimination of traffic hazards and educational programs designed to reduce accidents were a part of the program that won the grand prize for Evanston.

Comparing the present mobilization against traffic accidents with the attitude of Gen. U. S. Grant in the Richmond campaign, when he said that he would "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," Mr. Sloan declared that "the new offensive must be sustained on every sector of the accident front."

"We know what the enemy is," he continued. "It is an unholy alliance of ancient and inadequate highways, automobiles that are too old for safe use, antiquated and conflicting laws, and drivers and pedestrians who do not know how to conduct themselves safely, considerately, courteously.

"We have learned that there is no single cause of accidents, but many causes. No victory is to be won by debating whether the chief hazard of the highway is liquor or excessive speed, or carelessness or bad brakes, but, rather, by recognizing that all of these and many other hazards combine to increase our casualty lists. Not any one, but all of these dangers must be done away."

Reduction Is Possible

Referring to the success of the six prize cities in conducting their traffic streams safely, Mr. Sloan then stressed that reduction of accidents is possible to every city. The success of the winners proves such a goal to be possible, he added, explaining that communities entered in the contest actually saved 589 lievs last year.

"There was no increase in the mortality rate here as was the trend in the country as a whole," Mr. Sloan said. "Instead these communities reduced their motor vehicle accident deaths 17 per cent. Had the rest of the country done as well, 6400 victims of 1935 would be alive today."

An essential part of the new war on accidents is to arouse and sustain public interest, he added. Mr. Sloan emphasized that "education is imperative," but asked his audience to remember that public officials charged with building, maintaining and policing highways are the real shock troops of the campaign.

A Man in the News

From "Drawn From Life," by S. J. Woolf. Whittlesey House, Publishers

Arturo Toscanini

Retiring From Conducting Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York

When Arturo Toscanini went to school in his native Parma for the primary reason that his living there, as well as his musical instruction, would be free, he could hardly have imagined that, engaged as a cellist when he was 19 years old for the orchestra of the opera at Rio de Janiero, the audience would suddenly and unaccountably boo a conductor in the midst of the overture to "Aïda," necessitating an immediate replacement, and that he, Toscanini, would be put in without warning as conductor and please everyone enough to be continued.

Born in Parma in 1867, he received first prize as a cellist in the year he finished what the Conservatory there had to give him, and was happily engaged at once for the opera in a South American company. And when such a strange turn of events, expressed in hisses and catcalls, catapulted him into the position of conductor, he could only cast longing eyes over his shoulder at his cello and say then, as he has said ever since, that the cello was his true love.

Contrasts

Perhaps there are more legends about Toscanini than about any other man in modern musical life. There are apparently two Toscaninis of private life, a singularly quiet, reserved man, who contents himself with a small circle of friends, loves to be host to them and would never give you any reason in his home to think he was even related to the ultra-dynamic figure of the conductor's stand.

Every scrap and anecdote about him should properly be prefaced with "It is said," because there are as many stories as there are people to tell them. One says he is like a thunderstorm at rehearsals. Another says he is a quiet, patient, considerate man. One says he speaks English in cataracts. Another says he speaks none. They say of him that he never uses the same baton twice, and that his daughter cuts his hair so he need never visit a barber shop, —which is an institution he abhors. They say you could go a day's journey and not find a less temperamental man and, similarly, that he is all the temperament ever possessed by all the musicians in the world.

At First in Opera

Giulio Gatti-Casazza engaged him to conduct at La Scala, Milan, in 1898, and he remained there until 1908. In November of that year Mr. Gatti-Casazza brought him with him to the Metropolitan Opera, New York, where he stayed until 1915, going back then to Italy to get the orchestra of La Scala and fetch it back to the States for an American tour.

In 1914, it is true, he was absent. Italian troops were fighting the Austrians, and Mr. Toscanini said his conscience would never permit him to be laboring in a foreign land, while his countrymen were in such a plight. He went back, and was heard of, from time to time, as conducting a military band close to the firing line. In 1917, the Musical Courier disputed the likelihood of this, especially when a story came that he had been decorated by the Italian Government for playing troops to victory, conducting his band in the flimsy shelter of a rock in an advanced position. But in May of 1919 Musical America was able to print a picture of Toscanini which had been taken during the incident.

Rehearsal Legends

Few laymen have even seen a Toscanini rehearsal. But those who have, tell stories of an alternating fever and calm; of patience and frenzy; of sarcasm and the most conciliatory delicacy in handling men who, after all, must help the conductor shape the orchestra into a unified whole.

Mr. Toscanini eventually forsook the conducting of opera because, he said, the symphony conductor does not have so many extraneous matters with which to contend. The orchestra is one instrument in which the men can be made to see what the conductor wants; in opera there are so many other things outside the music which may arise to disturb the situation. What are they?

"Well, the peculiarities—though I often have other names for them—of the singers. And then, the difficulties of scenery and stage management. Wagner felt that for an opera to be a work of art, it must be a unified whole, with one man to direct the whole production. He practised what he preached. He wrote the music, and the libretti as well; then he planned the scenery and even designed the opera house.

Pianissimo

It is said that Mr. Toscanini, rehearsing the Ninth Symphony, and coming to a passage in which the violins must properly diminish to a mere poignant wail, could not seem to make the players understand the tone he wanted. Finally, he took the handkerchief from around his neck, held it in his hand a minute, and let it drift softly to the floor. "I want the tone like that," he said, gently. The musicians tried again. The tone still did not suit. Whereupon, so it is said, he flung his baton into the far corner of the rehearsal stage and screamed, some 10 or 15 times in machine-gun succession, "Softly! Softly! Softly! Softly! . . . I tell you!"

With Nothing but the Stick

When he conducts, he uses no music, no music stand. He arrives on the stage carrying his baton under his arm as a rider carries a hunting crop. He doesn't look like a tornado. He is small, and mild-seeming, and dark-complexioned, and his hair is gray and thinning above his dark eyes. He is a hard taskmasker in preparation; but what conductor is not required to be that?

Perhaps the greatest tribute comes, after all, from the men who have been in his organizations. When they have been through a session from which they emerge wan and clutching at the air from fatigue, it is they who say, grimly but with admiring conviction, "He'll make good musicians of us yet!"

Hoffman May Ask Legislative Probe In Lindbergh Case

TRENTON, N. J., March 30 (AP)—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey was said by a source close to him today to be ready to throw the full strength of his legislative political organization into his fight to save Bruno Richard Hauptmann from the electric chair.

Final determination on such out-in-the-open maneuvering hung on the outcome of the court of pardons hearing today.

The spearhead in the attack would be introduction of a resolution in the Assembly tonight calling for a complete investigation of the Lindbergh case—with particular attention directed at the prosecution under State Attorney General David T. Wilentz and the activities of the state police who carried on the major part of the police work, and the Governor's reopened investigation.

A similar resolution was discarded last week, because its sponsor said the Governor did not want to be in the position of having it used as the basis of a reprieve.

But rapid-fire developments, culminating over the week end with the Wendel "confession" and repudiation, brought instructions to Assemblyman John M. Kerner of Union to be available tonight to present the resolution.

A statement by Anthony M. Hauck Jr., Hunterdon County prosecutor, that he would welcome the investigation left the Governor free to disclaim any charge that he alone was responsible for it.

The investigating committee would have virtually unlimited powers—including the power to subpoena witnesses, to demand and examine reports, expense accounts and other financial matters, and even to hold in contempt.

There are factions in the Governor's party—he is a Republican—who would vote against him on such a move. Hence it was believed Governor Hoffman would not make this challenge without the support of the Democrats.

Two More 'Confessions' Plague Lindbergh Case

TRENTON, March 30 (AP)—To the fantastic tales of the Lindbergh kidnap-murder case the prosecution added today the story of Paul H. Wendel's now-repudiated "confession" of having committed the crime for which Bruno Richard Hauptmann was convicted.

The story of another "confession"—this time by Gaston B. Means, one-time federal investigator—may go to the pardons court today. Means has been in and out of the case for years, and at present is in Leavenworth Penitentiary serving a term for extorting $103,000 from Evalyn Walsh McLean in connection with the case.

Doukhobor Leaders Ask Investigation Of Their Accounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORKTON, Sask.—A demand for an investigation of the financial affairs of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood since its organization in 1917 is contained in the statement of defence of 20 members of the community who are being sued by the community.

The defendants in their statements of claim declared funds of the community have been used by the leaders for purposes other than the community.

The community is headed by Peter Verigin, spiritual and financial leader of the thousands of Doukhobors throughout the Dominion.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

science of Germany has no place for gesture and no place for half measures.

In any case, in view of the coming French elections, no important moves in European affairs are expected here until after April 26.

Meanwhile diplomacy heightens its complicated activities.

France

Appealing to the League, France strengthens her continental alliances. The main conflict is between France and England over how the guarantee provisions of the original Locarno treaty shall be carried out.

Foreign Minister Flandin crystallizes French demands in a seven-point program. It is based on restoration of respect for international law before negotiations can begin. So France seeks protection against Germany's modern version of Realpolitik: Treaty-breaking "in the name of the eternal vital rights of the German people."

Britain

Attempting to negotiate a settlement, Britain finds some of her statesmen favoring pacification of Germany; others stand for preventing further German démarches. She refuses action to eject the troops from the Rhine, but offers aid to France if there is an actual attack. Prime Minister Baldwin today assured the Commons that General Staff consultations with French and British army commands, however, would not be permitted to commit the Government.

Italy

Chafing under League sanctions applied because of Ethiopia, Italy refuses to aid any possible action against Germany. Meanwhile the Duce takes advantage of the situation to strengthen his military position in Ethiopia, and his political prestige in Austria.

Russia

Concerned but accustomed to German verbal attacks, Russia intensifies assistance to diplomatic efforts to encircle the Reich. It turns a temporarily friendly ear to talk of a Franco-Russian-Polish military arrangement.

Air Attack—Italian Bombers Wreck Harar

Italian bombing of Harar, Ethiopia's second city, with incendiary bombs, concides with Viscount Cecil's request for Britain to check charges that gas also is being used.

Harar's smoking ruins mark another major advance of Italian arms into Ethiopia. The alleged use of gas calls attention to what gas warfare may mean to the world at large if not checked.

Emperor Haile Selassie's daughter is reported as wiring pitiable tales of effects of chemicals on an unprotected populace. Again the issue of sanctity of treaties is raised, since Italy is a party to the 1925 convention against chemical warfare.

Modern Barbarism

The tribesman's poisoned arrow has flown from the bow of technical advance to become a million-barbed weapon. Chemical warfare, according to a noted French expert, is "the most important problem in the future reconstruction of the world."

Another authority says: "Poison gas constitutes an essential, if not the most important, factor in the preparations for a fresh war."

Not until the war from 1914 to 1918 did chemistry fully bare its fangs on the battlefield. No longer ago than 1899, at the first Hague Peace Conference, "poison and poisoned arms" were the extent of chemical objects "just condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world," in words of the 1922 treaty.

Investigation

Viscount Cecil, adding today's effort to the long struggle against all inhuman weapons, requests an investigation of whether gas is being used in Ethiopia. Chemicals, meanwhile, remain conspicuous among modern arms largely unlimited by treaty.

Tax—Hearings Opened by Congress

Washington—Tax-conscious Congress comes to the stage of public hearings on Presiednt Roosevelt's proposals to meet bonus and other emergency outlays from the purse of big business.

In Congress, Republicans have gradually strengthened their opposition to the project. As originally stated by the President four weeks ago, it would take 33 per cent of undistributed corporation profits.

Business is divided in its opposition. The kind of levy rather than the amount is most criticized. Sap business reserves, it is protested, and the nation's defense against depressions is weakened.

Pruning Shears

"Irregular," cry those who oppose public hearings on tax proposals not yet cast in a definite bill. Business, meanwhile, is less concerned with congressional procedure than in having its case heard by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Congressional pruning shears have been snipping at the President's tax plan in the last month. A subcommittee lopped off one of the three original projects—temporary reinstatement of farm processing levies. Business would bear the brunt of remaining taxes proposed:

Graduated tax on corporate earnings, to raise $591,000,000; tax on firms whose processing taxes were returned, $100,000,000; capital stock and excess profits taxes, $83,000,000; and tax on corporation dividends of foreign stockholders, $25,000,000.

'Industrial Statesmanship'

While business resists more taxes, Alfred P. Sloan says for General Motors that the New Deal has retarded recovery. Since net sales of his firm gained 34 per cent last year, and earnings were the highest since 1929, he admits some good has been done by recent experiments. Industry, he says, must assume enlightened leadership, rejecting unsound economic devices. But the sound ones "will be reshaped in practical form."

Roads Encounter Senate Opposition To Rate Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Of substantial importance to all shippers—and hence to all consumers—the Pettengill bill to amend the long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act is running into stiff opposition in the Senate. Although the bill passed the House by a standing vote of 215 to 41, it is now in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and its passage at the present session is doubtful.

The purpose of the bill is to enable railroads to make a "cut" rate on long hauls which will enable them to compete with water shippers. At present, railroad rates to any point may not be lower than those to a less distant point on the same route.

The western railroads in particular, the eastern lines with less enthusiasm, urge the Pettengill bill as the only method enabling them to recapture much lost business. Communities depending on water traffic, or inland cities which do not wish a competitive seaport to be given a better rate than themselves, are strongly opposed to the repeal.

The position, for instance, of Spokane and Seattle is typical. The freight rate from Minneapolis to Seattle must now by law be more than the rate from Minneapolis to Spokane. This suits Spokane, which wishes to be a distributing point for the "inland empire." It displeases the railroads, which have lost much traffic to water transport. Traffic can proceed cheaply by water down the Mississippi, through the Panama Canal, and to Seattle.

There are weighty arguments both pro and con. The railroads have kept up a constant fight for the bill, particularly since the depression. Midwest and southern shippers favor the bill, as does railroad labor.

It is opposed not only by eastern shippers, but also by Joseph B. Eastman, co-ordinator of transportation. He points out that some exceptions to the present clause have been allowed, and contends that if the roads lowered their present rates on long hauls between central points to meet shipping competition, they would incur a loss which could be balanced only by raising rates between other points or on short hauls.

Also, the shipping lines might either retaliate by cutting their rates still further or wou'd be driven out of business. He would tackle the problem by bringing interstate water and truck rates under federal control, if necessarily as rigidly as railroads under the clause in dispute.

Mexico Loosens Grip On Roman Catholics

MEXICO, D. F., March 30 (AP)—A more conciliatory stand on the part of the Mexican Government toward the Roman Catholic Church gave hope to many Roman Catholics today of a possible relaxation of federal and state religious laws.

This optimism was based on the reopening in 12 states of churches which had been closed for more than a year, although there were no immediate official indications that any further changes were contemplated.

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BUMPUS

Gifts Mark Bori Farewell

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Lucrezia Bori's 28 years of opera stardom was at an end today.

The soprano sang her swan song last night on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House and then received the audience's ovation to herself and her voice.

Miss Bori had one of her favorite roles—the part of Violetta in "Traviata" for the first part of the program. She closed the show with Richard Crooks and Leon Rothier in "Manon."

Afterward, Mrs. Vincent Astor presented Miss Bori with a diamond pendant once worn by the Empress Eugenie, and Mrs. August Belmont presented a gold traveling clock, the gift of the Metropolitan Opera Guild.

"This gold case suggested your standard of integrity as an artist," Mrs. Belmont said. "You are a part of us, the American public."

Edward Johnson, general manager of the company, and for more than a decade Miss Bori's companion behind the footlights, read aloud a tribute on the program, describing the singer as "irreplaceable."

Many other gifts also were presented, while the audience stood and cheered.

"Please tell my friends," Miss Bori said, "it is merely au revoir, not adieu. I shall remain here, working for the Metropolitan. I shall come and hear my old colleagues sing."

Mrs. Belmont and Miss Bori were among the most active in saving the opera through financial difficulties of the depression. The entire proceeds of last night's performance, about $20,000, were contributed by Miss Bori and her colleagues to the opera's maintenance fund.

The Metropolitan announced yesterday the addition of Miss Anna Kaskas, contralto of Bridgeport, Conn., and Arthur Carron, British tenor, to its roster. They were selected from 700 singers who competed in radio auditions in the course of the winter under the direction of Mr. Johnson.

Social Service Data Listed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—A bibliography of 1509 publications in the field of social service, has been published by the University of California Press. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Culver, research assistant in the university's bureau of public administration, is the author.

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Socialist Rift Widens As Thomas is Accused Of Communist Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—The rift in the Socialist Party appeared appreciably widened here today following a new clash between Norman Thomas, leader of the left-wing faction, and Louis Waldman, state chairman and head of the so-called Old Guard Socialists.

Mr. Thomas, denying a charge by Mr. Waldman that he, as leader of the Left Wing, had adopted the tactics and aims of the Communist Party, rejoined that the Old Guard Socialists were merely the left wing of the New Deal. And here controversy rests pending the primaries on Thursday next, when control of the party will depend on the outcome of the voting.

The right-wing and left-wing factions held separate meetings here Saturday. Both meetings were packed with Representatives from many states, including Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Emil Limback of Pittsburgh, secretary of the right-wing conference, declared that the meeting represented more than one half of the dues-paying membership of the party.

Dr. William J. Van Essen, also of Pittsburgh, who presided, stressed that the outcome of the Cleveland convention would determine whether the party would follow the road of Social Democracy as opposed to Communistic doctrines and policies.

The Thomas group was charged with a primary fight on the Socialist Party in New York State at a time when its funds and energies were required for "the constructive struggle to build a strong Socialist movement throughout the country."

Mr. Waldman declared that the Thomas group represented "a hopeless minority and predicted that it would be defeated in New York City on Thursday.

Mr. Thomas, in his reply, declared he owed no allegiance to the Third Internationale and that what the Socialists needed was "a party strong enough to fight against capitalism that will make Communism superfluous."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 30 (AP) Mrs. Kate Bradford Stockton, of Allardt, was nominated as the Socialist Party's candidate for governor at the party's state convention here yesterday. Mrs. Stockton is believed to be the first woman ever to run for Governor of Tennessee.

Senator Thomas Tells Alabama Democrats Roosevelt Sure to Win

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 30 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma predicted before the Oklahoma Democratic State Convention today that President Roosevelt "will sweep the country" on the New Deal issue in his re-election campaign.

In the keynote address, Senator Thomas referred to Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, a possible Republican candidate for presidential nomination, as "an old deal idol."

"The Democrats of Oklahoma as well as of the nation have their candidate already selected," he said. "For us, as well as the Democrats of the nation, our issue already has been defined. The paramount issue in this campaign will be the New Deal. The Democratic candidate will be Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Upon this issue and behind our condidate, Democracy will sweep the country and Franklin D. Roosevelt will be re-elected President of the United States."

Instruction of the State's delegation to the Democratic national convention to cast its 22 votes for nomination of President Roosevelt for re-election appeared a certainty with pro-administration forces in charge. If there was any opposition it was unorganized.

Gov. E. W. Marland, who also will speak, has said that he will attempt to obtain endorsement of the New Deal and the President.

A platform prepared for submission to the convention carried a sweeping endorsement of the New Deal and pledged Oklahoma Democracy to support the President.

Sixty Guggenheim Fellows Named From 900 Applicants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Sixty fellowship awards, worth $115,000, were announced by the trustees of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation to American scholars and artists today. They are designed to enable the recipients to carry on their work in the United States and abroad. Four of them go to women.

The awards are the twelfth of a series begun in 1925, when Mrs. and Mr. Simon Guggenheim established the foundation as a memorial to their son. Grants amounting to $1,400,000 in the form of stipends of $2000 each a year have been given since then. The awards today are for this year and were made by a committee consisting of Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College; Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Florence R. Sabin, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Prof. Carl O. Sauer, University of California; and Prof. Edwin B. Wilson, Harvard University School of Public Health.

For Research and Writing

Nine hundred applications for fellowships were made to the foundation this year, according to Henry Allen Moe, secretary. From this list were selected 39 scholars, eight artists, one composer of music, five poets, two novelists and three playwrights. Research has been planned by the fellows-elect in medicine, plant and animal physiology, classical archaeology, English, American and French literature, cultural history, physics, chemistry, mathematics, anthropology and folk music.

The playwrights named are Leopold Atlas, Albert Bein and Robert Turney, of Ne wYork.

The poets are Edward Doro, of Phoenix, Ariz., Kenneth Fearing and Kenneth Patchen and Isidor Schneider, of New York, and Jacob Hauser, of Brooklyn.

The novelists are James T. Farrell and Miss Josephine Herbst, of New York.

In History

The historians are Dr. Ernest Osgood, assistant professor of history, University of Minnesota; Dr. Leo Gershoy, associate professor of history, Long Island University; Dr. Donald M. Greer, Milton, Mass.; Dr. Saul K. Padover, research associate in history, University of California; Dr. Garrett Mattingly, assistant professor of English literature, Long Island University; Dr. Arthur E. Christy, Columbia University; Dr. Perry G. E. Miller, instructor, department of history and literature of Harvard University; Dr. Irving T. Leonard, assistant professor of Spanish, University of California; Charles F. Edson Jr., of the American School of Classical Studies, Athens; and Dr. Thomas A. Brady, assistant professor of history, University of Missouri.

Literature

Fellows selected for studies in American and English literature are Dr. Leon Edel, assistant foreign news editor, Havas News Agency, New York; Dr. Morris Roberts, author; Granville Hicks, author; Dr. John W. Spargo, associate professor of English at Northwestern University; John Bakeless, journalist, New York; Dr. Donald A. Stauffer, assistant professor of English, Princeton University, and Donald Goddard Wing, assistant reference librarian, Yale University.

Two fellows will work in the field of French literature. They are Dr. Pierre R. Vigneron, assistant professor of French literature, University of Chicago, and Dr. Jean Paul Misrahi, tutor in Brooklyn College.

Dr. Lennox A. Mills, assistant professor of political science, University of Minnesota, will study post-war conditions in Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Malaya.

Fellows in economics are Dr. Leland H. Jenks, professor of economics and sociology, Wellesley College; Dr. Alexander N. Sack, professor of law, New York University, and Dr. Abram L. Harris, associate professor of economics, Howard University.

Dr. Clifford Kirkpatrick, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota, will make an investigation in Germany and Austria of the cultural status of women and of clinic and pschoanalytic methods in relation to marital adjustments.

Music and Art

Ralph Kirkpatrick, New York musician, will go abroad to study source material for the interpretation of seventeenth and eighteenth century chamber music. Other music fellowships went to Dante Fiorillo, of New York, and Dr. George Herzog, assistant professor of anthropology at Yale University.

Artists receiving awards are Peter Blume, Gaylordsville, Conn., Aaron Bohrod, Chicago; Jon Corbino, New York; Peppino Mangravite, Rye, N. Y.; Miss Doris Rosenthal, Silvermine, Conn., and Harry Sternberg, New York.

Sculptors, reappointed were: Antonio Salemme. New York; Carl Walters, Woodstock, N. Y.

Mathematics

Fellowships for research in mathematics went to Dr. Marshall H. Stone, associate professor of mathematics, Harvard University, and a son of Harlan F. Stone, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Dr. Solomon Gandz, New York editor.

Fellowships in physical and biological sciences were granted to Dr. George W. Wheland, Pasadena, Calif.; Dr. Donald McL. Purdy, assistant professor of psychology, University of Maine; Dr. James T. Culbertson and Dr. Michael Heidelberger, of Columbia University; Dr. Morris Moore, St. Louis; Dr. Harold F. Blum, assistant professor of physiology, University of California; Dr. Perry W. Wilson, assistant professor of bacteriology and chemistry, University of Wisconsin, and Dr. George W. D. Hamlett of the United States Biological Survey.

Out of the Curriculum

Other awards follow:

Dr. Lloyd R. Watson, of Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., to carry on research with a view to developing a new and improved race of honey bees.

Glanville Smith, of Cold Spring, Minn., to prepare a history of the West Indies.

Donald Culross Peattie, of Glenview, Ill., to write an account of the rise and fall of an idealistic American community in the wilderness based upon Robert Owen's New Harmony experiment.

Miss Zora N. Hurston, of New York, to gather material on Negro folk life.

Miss Catherine K. Bauer, of Washington, D. C., consultant to various federal housing and planning agencies, to enable her to make a study of recent housing developments and regional planning in Europe.

Knox Is Again Rough Rider Fighting for a Cause

This Time It Is Defeat by the People of Policies of the New Deal

Presidential Possibilities
First of Five Articles
Based on interviews with the leading contenders for the Republican nomination, and a discussion of the Progressives in the campaign

By **Frank L. Perrin**

Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For weeks and weeks the radio and the newspapers have enlightened us all by bringing to us the essence, with variations, of the individual platforms of the chief Republican aspirants for the presidential nomination at the approaching national convention in Cleveland.

There was no need, therefore, to put Col. Frank Knox on the witness stand, as I found the courage and opportunity to do a short time ago, to ask of him questions the answers to which were, in a way, mere formalities. The opportunity to meet Colonel Knox was the first that had presented itself, although I had known him for many years as a newspaper publisher.

Have you ever noticed how completely the imagined mental portrait of a person dissolves and fades when one comes face to face with that person? We never really know men and women until there is a meeting or contact of the indefinable intangible something which is the essence of our innermost selves.

Thinks of Party First

It is not because Col. Frank Knox is, momentarily, a politician, that he is easy to meet and as easily read, I am convinced, as an open book. The success of his own avowed candidacy is not, I am quite convinced, his chief or greatest ambition or hope.

It may be that in a few weeks, or as the date of the national convention nears, should it appear that the probability of his nomination becomes greater, his zeal in respect to himself individually will be greater.

Today, unless I misjudge him, his main objective is the success of his own party in November. Perhaps it might be more correctly said to be the defeat by popular referendum of what to him are the questionable policies and possible subversive aims of the proponents of the New Deal.

No Shrinking Violet

Today, one finds that the former Rough Rider who served under the first Roosevelt in the Spanish War has reverted somewhat to type. He is not placid or apologetic. Rather, he is the embodiment of vigor and determination. Within his vision is the specter, not entirely disembodied, of that enemy of a free democracy which he has always striven to defend. And yet he is not an alarmist.

Were it not that he would hesitate even to question the tactics of those with whom he is fighting side by side in a common cause, I think he would agree that already in this campaign in which the appeal should be to better judgments and sound common sense, we have had quite enough of the insistent appeal to fear.

For American Methods

Without in any degree minimizing the veiled or overt dangers which many believe to be threatening constitutional liberties, he realizes, one is convinced, that the tried and ever effective American way of meeting possible dangers will long remain effective and, in every sense, adequate.

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges — Col. Frank Knox

But Colonel Knox has no slightest doubt that the time has come for the people whose rights are safeguarded to move effectively and with determination in insuring a continuance of this cherished protection.

First of all, it is necessary that business confidence be restored. He would regard this, perhaps, as the most important task to be undertaken by the next President. If and when this confidence is restored, many of the major economic problems will be solved.

Would Increase Crops

Possibly not automatically, but certainly as a result of greater industrial activity, the farm problem will become less vital. Employed workers, given the opportunity, will absorb much of the farm and dairy and orchard surplus. Colonel Knox would provide, for consumption, more rather than less food.

Modern chemistry, Colonel Knox believes, will aid the farmer in utilizing, preserving and marketing his crops. With this promise, at least measurably shared by Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, also a candidate for the Presidency, and by former Gov. Frank M. Lowden of Illinois, Colonel Knox would increase the fertility of the soil rather than destroy crops or allow productive lands to lie idle. Both the markets and the profitable crops would be increased.

The Relief Question

Probably it may be accepted as a tenet of Republican Party faith, endorsed by the party's spokesmen, that the administrative functions having to do with the relief not only of those now unemployed but of those defined as unemployable, should be left to the several states, with the assurance of continued federal contributions. Mr. Hoover, in his recent public addresses, has committed himself to this general policy, the main objective being to lessen the increasing cost of bringing to those in need the benefits so greatly needed.

In the opinion of Colonel Knox, if I follow him substantially, there has been a prevailing misconception of the term "social security." He would urge that this be somewhat more clearly defined.

Sees Need of Old-Age Care

Of so-called old-age pensions, reasonably provided, he sees a definite and continuing need. But an effective and helpful method cannot be instantly devised or the machinery for its operation set up in a day or even a year.

Employers, employees, the state and the Federal Government must eventually co-operate, in providing such insurance, or the guarantee of a fair measure of comfort in age. He sees no possibility of any revolving-fund, such as might be set up and maintained by a transaction

Regards Restoration of Confidence, First Task for New President

Fights Rule by Fear

tax, meeting economically the existing need.

Unemployment insurance, if it should ever expect to receive the sanction of this aspirant for the Presidency, must be acquitted of the charges under which he finds it indicted.

Would Absorb Capital

Any engagement of the states, individually or collectively, to provide such insurance, even with the aid and co-operation of contributing industries, is bound to fail, in Colonel Knox's opinion, if it is sought to provide for more than minor emergencies. Such an undertaking would, he insists, eventually absorb all the liquid capital of employing industries.

A layman is inclined to be somewhat apologetic when he undertakes to discuss, even with a brother layman, the perplexing problems having to do with currency and currency stabilization. But Colonel Knox made it easy by returning a forthright answer to the query propounded: "Do you disapprove devaluation of the dollar?"

Would Stabilize the Dollar

He would not have devalued the currency in the first instance, he insists, but would now stabilize the American dollar at its present value rather than invite further dislocation. If it were possible, he would bring about, by agreement, a stabilization of world currencies.

I am inclined to the opinion that this gentleman would go somewhat farther than his brethen of an earlier period in leveling American tariff barriers. He feels the traditional sympathy for the American laborer and wage earner. These must, by some means or another, be protected. But this protection can be assured even while hindering trade barriers are broken down by reciprocal agreements.

Opposes Canadian Treaty

And Colonel Knox does not hesitate to advance this theory even while sharing the opposition of the farmers and dairymen of the Middle West to the present trade agreement with our northern neighbor.

I did not presume to invite the Colonel to write, at the moment, a proposed Republican Party platform. This is an undertaking which few of even the most ambitious aspirants for high honors at Cleveland next June would care, just now, to assume. But he is courageous enough to face the problems posed in discussions of peace policies, neutrality and national defense, and to speak unequivocally. He believes it wise to keep his powder dry. Therein, he believes, is the secret of national safety. Beyond this there lies, in co-operation without binding entanglements, the promise of measurable world peace.

He would preserve, in the present situation overseas, a virtual neutrality.

I was not surprised when he said he would not leave all decisions and all discretion to the President in administering or imposing neutral measures.

Farmer Laborites Of Minnesota May Cause Third Party

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 30 (AP)—Sponsoring a plan pointing toward a possible national third party ticket in the 1936 political campaign, Minnesota Farmer-Laborites in state convention approved March 28 a platform urging a changed economic system in which "monopolized industries ultimately will be collectively owned."

While not embodying the public ownership principles of two years ago, nor the assertion "capitalism has failed," the party declaration of policies for 1936 asserted:

"The progam of the present system constitutes a planned poverty; we advocate and demand a system of planned plenty. To effect a sure cure for economic ills changes must be fundamental."

Consideration of the platform began soon after third party advocates shoved through their resolution looking toward broader accomplishments nationally, and acclaimed a hint of one speaker that Governor Floyd B. Olson might be a presidential candidate of the "liberals" in 1940.

The convention promptly rejected a minority report on the platform, which would incorporate more liberal planks in the declaration of principles, then defeated an amendment which would have demanded public ownership of all natural resources, non-agricultural basic industries and banks of the United States, "so that production shall be for use and needs of the people and not for the purpose of profits and exploitation."

The preamble of the platform as approved declared the party would use "every effort to bring about a change in the economic system" and added:

"Reforms in taxation, finance and production can do but little in alleviating present distress, and are justified only as temporary expedience to meet an emergency.

"Natural resources and monopolized industries essential to our national life and well being must ultimately be collectively owned and democratically controlled and operated, to the end that democracy shall prevail in our industrial as well as in our political life.

"No lasting recovery from the depression and no permanent prosperity can be achieved unless the homes and property of the farmers, the wage earners, the professional people and small business men are fully protected, and the opportunity to own homes and property is restored to the masses by production of plenty."

Conner to Oppose Harrison

JACKSON, Miss., March 30 (AP)—Former Gov. Sennett Conner has announced for the United States Senate in opposition to Senator Pat Harrison in the August Democratic primaries.

Political observers expect the campaign to be a two-man race between Senator Harrison and the ex-Governor. It is believed unlikely that any other candidates will announce

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Vandenberg Aid Is Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

watered down the public interest very much. People are more interested in spring planting, and the late floods, and in some places even in the European crisis, than they are in early season jockeying for political place.

Many Agree With Butler

Nevertheless, Washington observers were in considerable agreement with Nicholas Murray Butler's statement in New York yesterday that the Republicans need a stronger candidate than has yet appeared. Even in the national committee headquarters they sing hearty approval. But they don't see what can be done about it.

The possibility that Senator Borah may be able to block Governor Landon's nomination is perhaps the most serious factor in the present amorphous situation. And there is the further possibility that even if he does not block such a nomination, he would destroy the success of whatever candidate is nominated.

Just Being Borah

Senator Borah remains an enigma. There are three possibilities: He may support the Republican candidacy, he may "take a walk," or he may just stay at home. He himself has given no commitment at all of his intentions. He is "being Borah" in climactic fashion.

Political historians have challenged Senator Borah's claim that "I am the only candidate seeking the presidential nomination with any chance of success who has never bolted the party. . . ."

Not that they regard the statement as particularly worthy of pride. In 1896—a year earlier than most Borah biographers begin—the young Boise lawyer ran as a "Silver Republican" for the House of Representatives.

Cut Party Vote

The victorious candidate was one James Gunn, Populist, with 13,487 votes. Mr. Borah polled 8984 votes, and a regular Republican, John T. Morrison, took 6054 votes. So it is seen that between them, Mr. Borah and the regular Republican had a majority.

There is no knowing whether the Silver Republicanism of Mr. Borah supported William Jennings Bryan for the presidency in '96. When he is asked, in the words of Franklyn Waltman in the Washington Post today, "Senator Borah's reply is an angry growl."

Have Busy Schedule

The Republicans are hard at work organizing, despite the worries this jockeying gives them. Chairman Henry P. Fletcher today announced a series of regional meetings of national, state and county committee members. The first gathering will be in Washington on Saturday, and will continue in all parts of the country until the Cleveland convention. The Boston meeting is on April 7.

The next notable political speech—and there has been a dearth of them lately—comes when Mr. Hoover speaks in Fort Wayne, Indiana on Saturday, April 4. Just over a week later, on April 13, President Roosevelt addresses a meeting of Maryland Democrats at Baltimore. On April 25, he speaks at the annual Jefferson Day dinner of the National Democratic Club in New York—a major occasion. In May he takes a wide political swing through the Southwest, with speaking engagements in Texas, Arkansas, Indiana and Kentucky.

Illinois Prohibitionists Name Their State Slate

DECATUR, Ill., March 30 (AP)—Harmon W. Reed, retired Chicago business man, was put forward by the unanimous vote of the Illinois Prohibition Party March 28 as its candidate for Governor.

Mr. Reed will head a slate of state officers which the party hopes to get on the ballot in the November election by obtaining 25,000 signatures to petitions. The party did not get enough votes in the last election to entitle it to a place on the primary ballot, April 14.

Other candidates appoved by the party's annual convention today included United States Senator—Mrs. Adah Mae Hagler of Albion.

Knox-Landon Seek Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30 (AP)—Supporters of Gov. Alf M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, bid for control of Kentucky's 22 votes in the national Republican presidential nominating convention at state district conventions today.

Banner Florida Hotel Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—As the fashionable resort hotels of Daytona Beach and Ormond are announcing plans for the termination of the season, the managers unanimously

Butler Says G.O.P. Must Pick Better Candidates to Win

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30 — Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and for many years a Republican wheel horse, is home today after a personal survey of political conditions in 13 states, convinced that if his party is to win the presidential election in November it must pick a candidate who has not yet appeared in the running. None of those mentioned up to today can defeat President Roosevelt, he holds.

"There is a very general liking for the personality of President Roosevelt and a very general belief that he is trying to do the best he can in the public interest," Dr. Butler said, "but at the same time there is the most vigorous opposition to many of the public policies with which his name has become identified, and most of those who are advising him in official life in Washington. Of Secretary Hull I have heard only good spoken, but the same cannot be said of his associates in the Cabinet or among the President's other advisers.

Little Confidence in G. O. P.

"When I asked concerning the outlook for the presidential election of 1936, I was quickly made aware of the widespread lack of confidence in the present-day Republican Party, due to its failure to produce constructive and courageous policy, national and international, to lay before the people.

"Almost everyone with whom I spoke—Republicans, Democrats and Socialists alike—sharply criticized the Republican Party of today as having nothing to say beyond vigorous and emphatic criticism of the policies of the present administration. Everywhere I was told that this was good as far as it went, but that the people, particularly the young people, are demanding something more. They wish to know specifically and definitely how the Republican Party of 1936 proposes to deal with the great national and international problems which are facing the world."

Landon and Borah

Dr. Butler said the only two candidates now out for the Republican presidential nomination of whom he heard much talk were Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, and Gov. Alf H. Landon of Kansas. He found "the older Republicans" solidly against Senator Borah, even if he were nominated, chiefly because he had bolted William McKinley in 1896 to support William Jennings Bryan and because "he had uniformly supported every unsound monetary policy which had been brought forward from that day to this."

"Governor Landon's strength rests, I am told, upon the fact that he is largely unknown," Dr. Butler added. "Nevertheless, there has developed, particularly in California, very strong opposition to his candidacy because of the fact that he is the whole-hearted choice of William Randolph Hearst . . . .

"The impression which I obtained is very clear. It is that if the Republican Party hopes to elect a President in 1936, it must find a candidate of much higher intellectual and statesmanlike qualities than any of those now being talked of."

Auburn, Ala., Recalls Century of Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala., March 30—The one-hundredth anniversary of the town of Auburn, often referred to as the "Loveliest Village of the Plains," was observed here at a luncheon held jointly by the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The chief speaker was Col. Thomas D. Samford of Opelika, whose forbears have been closely linked with the history of the town and of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Honor was paid to the courage of Judge John J. Harper and his little band of intrepid settlers from Georgia who founded the town of Auburn in 1836. At that time Andrew Jackson was spending his last stormy year in the White House and the removal further west of the Creek Indians that year made possible the settlement of this section of Alabama.

Although harassed by a few straggling Indians, the hardy Georgians lost no time in erecting crude houses. Judge Harper laid out the town of Auburn. The double-pen log house built by him remained until 1891.

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Detroit Hockey Clubs Triumph—'Holdout' Market Drops—Schacht Earns Rating

Many States Represented In Sox Roster

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 30—Not that it will have any bearing on the coming American League pennant race which they are training for, but it is interesting to note that 17 states are represented among the playing personnel of the Boston Red Sox.

Pennsylvania has contributed more players to the present Boston outfit than any other state. According to the club roster, Stew Bowers comes from New Freedom, Joe Cascarella from Philadelphia, George Walberg from the same city, Jimmy Foxx from Jenkintown and Bing Miller from Germantown. All of these players, with the exception of Bowers, have played with the Philadelphia Athletics, which probaly explains their settling in Pennsylvania.

Ferrells From North Carolina

California and North Carolina run second, each contributing three stars to the Red Sox family. Wes and Rick Ferrell were raised in Guilford, N. C., and Dusty Cooke hails from Rutherfordton. Manager Joe Cronin winters in San Francisco, Calif.; Outfielder Mel Almada in Los Angeles, and Pitcher Johnny Salvo in Sacramento.

Walter Ripley from Mansfield and Arthur Graham from Somerville, are the only Massachusetts boys in the Red Sox camp, and it is possible that neither will remain with the team through 1936. If they are sent out, however, the club will keep strings attached.

Maryland is represented by Bob Grove and Billy Werber, both of whom should play important parts in the coming race. Grove settles down in Lonaconing after the big league parks have closed their gates. Werber heads for College Heights.

George Dickey and Dib Williams keep Arkansas on the Red Sox map. The former winters in the fair sized city of Little Rock, where he learned his early baseball and the art of catching. Williams makes his home in Greenbrier.

New Jerseyites

Roger Cramer, who figures to take good care of center field this season, sits by the fireside at Manahawkin, N. J., when the snow begins to fall. Another New Jersey homesteader is Moe Berg, the educated catcher, whose residence is Newark.

Missouri takes care of two players, Johnny Welch and John Kroner, both coming from St. Louis. Fred Ostermueller and Oscar Melillo bring two from Illinois, Fred from Quincy and Oscar from Chicago.

The remaining seven players hail from seven different states. They are as follows: Jim Henry, Danville, Va.; Johnny Marcum, Eminence, Ky.; Alex Mustaikis, Logansport, La.; Lee Rogers, Holt, Ala.; Jack Wilson, Portland, Ore.; Eric McNair, Meridian, Miss., and Heinie Manush, Detroit, Mich.

Women's Squash Team Finish Tour With Victory

TISBURY, Wiltshire, Eng., March 30 (AP)—The American women's squash racquets team concluded its tour of England yesterday by defeating the Pythouse Club team of four men and one woman 3 to 2. The matches were played without handicaps.

The American victories were gained by Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., Mrs. Rogers Dunn of New York and Edith Drury of Boston.

Mrs. Lamme defeated Frank Sykes, 9—4, 10—8, 9—5; Mrs. Dunn defeated Stopford Adams, 6—9, 9—7, 9—4, 9—5; and Miss Drury turned back Hugh Rogers, 4—9, 9—6, 9—7, 10—8. Anne Page of Philadelphia, American champion, lost to Alec Howard, 4—9, 9—1, 10—9, 9—4. Lady Katherine Cairns defeated Cecilia Bowes of Philadelphia in the only match between two women, 9—3, 1—9, 9—4, 2—9, 9—7.

Olympic Basketball Tryouts

Temple 37, Niagara 36.
Utah State 50, Kansas 31.

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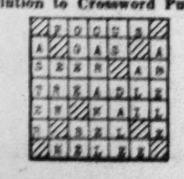

Not a Care in the World

Al Schacht, Red Sox Coach
Comedian, With Boston, Rated by Manager Joe Cronin a Smart, Clever Coach at Third Base

Clark Griffith Was 'Foxed' By Schacht in Early Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 30—Al Schacht—whistling Al, who does the third base coaching for the Boston Red Sox when he isn't pitching in batting practice, hitting fungos to the outfield or telling some rookie what not to throw with the count three and two and the bases loaded, is one fellow who lays claim to "outfoxing" one of the "Old Foxes" of baseball, Owner Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators. Here is the story.

Schacht was pitching for the Jersey City club of the International League in 1919 while still under voting age and weighing only 130 pounds. He was pitching fair ball, but scouts turned him down because of his size. And just when it began to look as if Al would go down as just another second rater, Griffith took an interest in him and finally ordered him to report to the Washington club.

"Jersey City Fan"

Griffith hadn't even heard of Schacht until he received an unsigned letter from a "Jersey City fan" boosting the youngster. In fact "Griff received several of these letters and finally decided to go over to Jersey City and see what he was missing. The day the Washington president was in the stands, Schacht pitched a good game. Shortly after that Al became the property of the Senators.

It wasn't until some years later, when Schacht had retired from the mound and developed into a great third-base coach, that he admitted to Griffith that he was the "Jersey City fan" who had written those letters.

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox regards Schacht highly as a coach. Joe's first official act, after being transferred from the national capital to the Tom Yawkey-Eddie Collins stronghold, was to go to Griffith and ask for Schacht.

"I consider Schacht the best man in the business when it comes to spot judgement in flagging down runners at third base, or sending them on home," said Cronin. "He may sometimes act like a clown out there in the coaching box, but everything he does means something to the game. He is a pastmaster on distinctive signals and a sharp when it comes to the wig-wagging of the opposition."

Outstanding Comedian

Schacht is the outstanding comedian in baseball. His clowning is well known throughout the country. During the off-season he makes a stage tour and is a "hit" wherever he goes. In the clubhouse, the dining room and the hotel lobby, Al keeps the boys in good humor. But it doesn't take the former pitcher long to settle down to business when the Red Sox are in a tight situation. The opposition rarely catches him napping, although sometimes it appears as if he is more interested in getting laughs from the stands than coaching his team mates.

Schacht managed the Washington club during its final western invasion of 1934 and made it known then that he has no managerial ambitions.

"If I took a job as a manager it would force me to quit clowning," said Al. "And if I quit clowning and fail as a manager, I might lose out entirely. So I hope to keep right on coaching and enjoying myself."

E. R.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn (N) 6, St. Louis (N) 2.
Chicago (N) 4, New York (A) 3 (12 innings).
New York (N) 2, Cleveland (A) 1.
Detroit (A) 7, Cincinnati (N) 4.
Boston (A) 2, Philadelphia (N) 2.
Washington (A) 13, St. Louis (A) 1.
Atlanta (SA) 4, Philadelphia (A) 3.
Pittsburgh (N) 10, Chicago (A) 8.

Virginia vs. Harvard

UNIVERSITY Va., March 30 (AP)—A nine-game schedule was announced for the 1936 University of Virginia football team yesterday including only one new rival—Harvard, which is to be met at Boston on Nov. 7.

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Red Wings Win N. H. L. Title In Three Straight

National Hockey League Playoffs
First Place Teams

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	3	0	6	1	6
Montreal	0	3	1	6	0

Result March 24
Detroit 1, Montreal 0.
Result March 26
Detroit 3, Montreal 0.
Result March 29
Detroit 2, Montreal 1.

Semifinal Playoffs

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	1	0	3	1	2
Americans	0	1	1	3	0

Result March 28
Toronto 3, N. Y. Americans 1.

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings had the National Hockey League championship safely in the satchel today and were looking ahead to the Stanley Cup finals to be played with either the Toronto Maple Leafs or the New York Americans.

The Red Wings downed the Montreal Maroons last night 2-1 to sweep the first three games in their three-out-of-five series, allowing the Maroons only one goal in the three contests. It was the first time since 1929 that the series had been decided in that fashion and it was the second time in three years that the Wings had won the championship.

The Wings' opponent for the first game of the Stanley Cup finals which are scheduled to begin April 4 will be the Maple Leafs or the Americans. The Leafs won the first game, 3 to 1, of the two-out-of-three-game series, in Toronto Saturday night. If the Americans win tomorrow night the third and final game will be played Thursday in Toronto.

The Wings go into the cup finals, where they were defeated in 1934, having beaten the Maroons by scores of 1—0, 3—0 and 2—1. The first game broke all records for overtime when the teams went into the sixth extra period before the Wings scored a sudden-death goal.

The Maroons, defending the Stanley Cup, jumped into the lead in last night's encounter when Gus Marker drove one past Goalie Norm Smith in the first period. Bob Gracie and Herb Cain had carried the puck down to pass it to Marker, who feinted Smith to one side and slipped the disk in the other.

Fourteen minutes of the second period had gone by when the Wings tied the score when Johnny Sorrell took a pass from Wally Kilrea and beat Lorne Chabot.

Detroit's first line went into action for the goal that won the game and the championship. Bowman took the puck from Marty Barry, swept into the danger zone and passed to Larry Aurie. When the latter's try was blocked by Chabot, Bowman recovered it and lifted it into the net. The period was only four minutes old when the score was made; but the Wings bottled the Maroons' subsequent efforts to tally. A crowd of 14,000 saw the game.

Sporting Around the Hub

'Holdout' Market Tumbles

SOMEHOW or other the bottom has dropped out of the athletic "holdout" market. The retirement of Babe Ruth took the edge and glamour away. Jerome "Dizzy" Dean of the Cards did a pretty good job this season and "Hank" Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers has caused a stir, but the show of Ruth's famous act has gone with him.

Even Dolly Stark, polished umpire of the National League, took a fling at holding out this year and a combination of circumstances must list him among the victims of holdout failures. The last blow to his aspirations came with the recent announcement from Dartmouth that a new basketball coach will supplant Stark. The Dartmouth authorities need a man capable of giving nine months' services.

With the Dartmouth job gone, a dream of lucrative radiocasting also gone, Dolly Stark has been marooned with little or nothing awaiting his immediate future. That $8500 umpiring assignment undoubtedly looms much more attractive to the "holdout" than before. President Ford Frick handled the previously dissatisfied umpire admirably, leaving Stark the freedom to return at his present figure or not. Perhaps he will be glad to put the blue cap on and accept the 'paltry' $8500 again.

Here and There

At a meeting of the Twilight Four-Ball Golf League, held at the Brae Burn Country Club, the following officers were elected: John P. Bushell, Winchester C. C., president; Frederic A. Crafts, Weston G. C., vice-president; Dr. Glenn W. Lawrence, Brae Burn C. C., secretary-treasurer; Joseph Cryan, Charles River C. C., secretary, summer division. . . . Belmont Spring, Brae Burn, Charles River, Wellesley, Weston and Winchester comprise the league. . . . Application for membership from the Commonwealth C. C. was rejected with regret since the league plays home-and-home matches and did not feel it should lengthen the schedule. . . . The opening matches will be played on April 30.

Dobie Arrives For Spring Practice

Gil Dobie, new head of Boston College football, will greet a large squad of gridmen at the opening of spring practice at University Heights this afternoon . . . Francis Ouimet left Boston over the week end for Pinehurst, where he will play for the North and South golf title . . . Golfers around Greater Boston took advantage of the week-end weather to iron out some of their shots on local links . . . The first invitation spring tennis tournament for girls under 18 at The Country Club, Brookline, started today under the leadership of Mrs. George W. Wightman . . . M. I. T.'s first informal yacht regatta was won yesterday by Sailor Bancroft in T-6 . . . He won two firsts and a pair of fourths.

Boys' Clubs Basketball Tourney

The thirteenth annual amateur basketball tournament, conducted by the Boys' Clubs of Boston, opens tonight at the Eben D. Jordon Memorial Gym, Charlestown, at 7 o'clock . . . Twenty-four teams will play this evening . . . Clan MacGregor smashed out a 5-to-1 soccer victory over the Lynn Riversides, yesterday, in a Boston and District League encounter . . . Boston University trackmen turn out for spring practice at Nickerson Field today . . . M. I. T. lacrosse players open spring practice today for their scheduled meeting with the Boston Lacrosse Club at Tech Field Saturday afternoon . . . The Pawtucket (R. I.) quintet defeated the Lincoln Square Boys' Club of Worcester in the final of the New England basketball tournament at the Eben D. Jordon Memorial Gym, Saturday night.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Golf

PINEHURST—Picard shoots 72 to beat Mangrum by five strokes in North and South open golf playoff.

AUGUSTA—Bobby Jones breaks Augusta national course record with 64 in practice round.

Track

CLEVELAND—Peacock beats out Owens in exhibition 50-yard sprint in 5.4s.

AUSTIN—Glen Hardin defeats Alex Cox in special 400-meter hurdle race at Texas relays; time, 54.9s. Ten meet records broken and one tied in university, college and high school divisions.

BERKELEY, Calif.—Bright double winner as Olympic Club beats California 75½-55½ in dual meet. Eastman takes 880.

Polo

CHICAGO—Squadron C. New York, defeats Cleveland Riding Club 10-8½ and Chicago Shamrocks beat Fort Hamilton 9½-7½ in opening games of junior and low-goal divisions of national indoor championships.

NEW YORK—West Point retains national intercollegiate indoor title, beating Yale 10½ to 6½; Lawrenceville defeats Culver 9-3½ to keep interscholastic championship.

Basketball

KANSAS CITY—Utah State upsets Kansas 50-31 in third game of inter-district playoff series to enter final Olympic tryouts.

PHILADELPHIA—Temple wins place in Olympic finals by beating Niagara 37-36.

PEORIA, Ill.—Denver wins national Y. M. C. A. title and place in Olympic finals, defeating Wilmerding, Penna., 47-45 in final.

General

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Kasley smashed three world breaststroke records in N. C. A. A. swimming meet, doing 200 yards in 2m. 27.5s.; 200 meters in 2m. 37.2s. and 220 yards in 2m. 38.4s. Medica takes 440 freestyle to retain third title.

PHILADELPHIA—Tom Gucker of Princeton breaks own world rope-climb record with time of 3.8s. in eastern intercollegiate gymnastic association meet.

UNIVERSITY, Va.—Syracuse and Duke each win two titles in N. C. A. A. boxing championships.

NEW YORK—New York University retains three-weapon and foils titles in intercollegiate fencing association championships; Yale wins épée and Columbia sabre.

Open Their 1936 Tennis Campaign

By a Staff Photographer
Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson Jr. (Left) and Katharine Winthrop
Miss Winthrop Retained New England Indoor Tennis Singles Title, Defeating Mrs. Johnson in Three-Set Final at Longwood Covered Courts

Kay Winthrop Retains Title; Wins Another at Longwood

Although seeded second behind Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Katharine Winthrop of Boston successfully defended her New England indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton, Mass., on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Winthrop, recently returned from a winter sports and tennis jaunt to Europe, downed the conqueror of Mrs. Fabyan — Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson Jr., the former Virginia Rice —in three sets, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4. A sharply angled placement to the right forecourt put an end to an exciting final before a large gathering.

Also Wins in Doubles

Miss Winthrop and Mrs. Fabyan teamed to win the women's doubles title. They defeated Mrs. Johnson and Marjorie Morrill Painter in another three-set match, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0.

The last match of the program brought victory to Mrs. Johnson and Sam Fitch, who shares the men's Bay State doubles title. The Johnson-Fitch pair defeated Dorrance H. Chase and S. E. Davenport, former Harvard tennis captain, in still another three-set final, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

1935 Winners

Last year, at the Longwood Courts, Mrs. George W. Wightman and Mrs. Roger Griswold beat Kay Winthrop and Margaret Blake for the women's title, and Mrs. Fabyan and Raymond B. Bidwell took the mixed doubles crown, downing Miss Chase and Robert Thurber.

The 1935 singles runnerup to Miss Winthrop was Dorrance Chase.

Briefs

Farewells were being heaped upon Ralph E. Chambers, the Longwood Covered Courts instructor, on Saturday before his departure for West Point, where he will coach the United States Military Academy teams until May 31. On June 1 he will resume his duties as professional at the Longwood Cricket Club.

* * *

Head Groundkeeper Charles Chambers and his staff are busy these days preparing the L. C. C. grass and dirt courts for a busy spring and summer season. The national doubles championships will feature the 1936 schedule.

Bees Ready to Return

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 30 (AP)—Manager Bill McKechnie spread cheer among his rookies last night as the Boston Bees prepared to break camp and head northward. He announced he would carry most of the youngsters all the way back to Boston so he might scrutinize their talents fully before farming them out. McKechnie declared he hadn't made up his mind about Eddie Moriarty, former Holy Cross captain but hinted he might keep him as a utility infielder. The Bees play their last exhibition game here today with the New York Yankees. They will start northward Tuesday.

Providence Reds Even Series With Indians

Canadian-American Hockey League Playoff
(Semifinal Series)

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Providence	1	1	5	5	2
Springfield	1	1	5	5	2

Result March 26
Springfield 3, Providence 2.
Result March 29
Providence 3, Springfield 2.

PROVIDENCE, March 30 (AP)—Providence gained a 3-to-2 victory over the Springfield Indians here last night to tie up the preliminary play-off series in the Canadian-American Hockey League. The largest crowd of the season, 4800 persons, watched the Reds atone for the 3-to-2 defeat they suffered at the hands of the same team here Thursday night.

Leo Bourgeault rejoined the Indians today because of the injury to Chris Speyer.

J. Lucien Garneau, president of the Indians, said the Springfield rink will be in shape for the third game there Wednesday. The winner of this series meets Philadelphia in the final battle for the Fontaine Cup.

Tennis at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., March 30 (AP)—Nine matches, not including the New Englands, have been arranged for the Amherst College tennis team, the schedule shows. These dates are in addition to the first southern trip ever booked for an Amherst net team. The regular schedule: April 23—Harvard at Cambridge, 25—Union at Schenectady, 29—Army at West Point, May 4—North Carolina, 8—Yale, 11, 12, 13—New Englands at Middletown, 16—Mass. Tech. 20—Brown, 23—Wesleyan, 30—Williams at Williamstown.

New England Titles

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30 (AP)—Four New England titles were decided here yesterday afternoon in a title swimming meet held at the Wanskuck Boys' Club pool. Two New England marks were shattered. Robert Bevan of Pawtucket High School won the N. E. junior 220-yard breaststroke title; George Bevan of Brown University won the N. E. junior 100-yard freestyle crown in the new time of 57s., while the Worcester Boys' Club relay team took the N. E. senior 440-yard relay in 3m. 52 4-5s., another new mark. The fourth N. E. crown, junior diving championship, went to Leonard Gath of Olneyville Boys' Club.

Yale Wins at Rugby

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 30 (AP)—The Yale University Rugby team defeated the Bermuda Athletic Association 3 to 0 in a practice match Saturday, opening the fourth annual Bermuda Rugby Week. The evenly matched teams fought a ding-dong battle with the only score coming on Clint Frank's unconverted try in the second half. Each team changed four players at half time to enable Yale to make use of all 19 players on its squad.

Red Sox Win 3 to 2

SARASOTA, Fla., March 30 (AP)—Jimmy Foxx broke up a 13-inning duel with the Phillies yesterday and the Boston Red Sox carried off the honors 3 to 2. The Sox tied it up in the eighth inning and the two teams then battled as if they were in a world series clash. The winning run came when Foxx lined a single to the outfield, sending home Eric McNair, who got on with a drive through short.

College Baseball Results

Bridgewater 9, Johns Hopkins 6.
Fordham 2, Princeton 1.
Geo. Washington 10, Ohio State 7.
Illinois 7, Illinois Wesleyan 1.
L. I. U. 5, C. C. N. Y. 0.
N. Y. U 9, N. Y. U. Alumni 2.
Penn A. C. 11, Pennsylvania 9.
William and Mary 10, Vermont 9.

College Lacrosse Results

Montclair A. C. 9, Dartmouth 1.
Mt. Washington 13, Swarthmore 4.
Princeton 10, Alumni 2.

College Track Result

Dartmouth 103, William & Mary 34.

College Polo Result

West Point 10½, Yale 6½.

College Fencing Result

Temple 13, Lehigh 5.

College Soccer Result

Germantown C. C. 4, Pennsylvania 8.

Sonja Henie Outstanding At the Garden

Interpretative figure skating, unequaled by any woman skater in the world, graced the Boston Garden's decorated ice surface, when Sonja Henie of Oslo, Norway, Olympic and world champion, performed before some 12,000 appreciative Bostonians Saturday night. Her debut here as a professional won whole-hearted plaudits from an audience prepared to be skeptical and critical.

Miss Henie went through the entire Olympic free-skating program and added to her colorful performance with the "Swan" dance and Mazurka. In an interview to the press earlier Saturday she hinted that probably more people came to see why she should be paid $6000 a performance rather than because she is Sonja Henie.

As an amateur Miss Henie won the world championship 10 times and the Olympic title three times. As a professional she continues to dominate the field even in comparison with Evelyn Chandler of Chicago, who was the highest paid woman skater until Miss Henie's debut. The Chicago skater gave a spectacular exhibition of skating the week before, but Miss Henie surpassed that with superb smoothness, technique, grace and musical interpretation on ice. She was ably supported by Jack Dunn, Cambridge University student from England, and The Skating Club of Boston.

Detroit Olympics Win League Title

International Hockey League
First Place Playoffs

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Olympics	3	0	8	4	6
Syracuse	0	3	4	8	0

Result March 24
Detroit Olympics 4, Syracuse 2.
Result March 26
Detroit Olympics 2, Syracuse 1.
Result March 29
Detroit Olympics 2, Syracuse 1.
(Detroit wins league title.)

Second Place Playoffs

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	1	1	3	2	2
Cleveland	1	1	2	3	2

Result March 26
Cleveland 1, Buffalo 0.
Result March 28
Buffalo 3, Cleveland 1.
(Buffalo wins round 3—2.)

Third Place Playoffs

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	0	1	0	3	3	1
Windsor	0	1	0	3	3	1

Result March 27
London 3, Windsor 3.

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—With the Detroit Olympics wearing the International Hockey League crown after defeating the Syracuse Stars in three-straight games, the Windsor Bulldogs and the London Tecumsehs prepared to take the ice tonight to decide the third place playoff.

The game will be played on London ice in this two-game, total-goal series, the first encounter at Windsor having ended in a 3-to-3 tie at the end of regulation time. The winner of this series will go into the semifinals of the Harry Oakes Cup competition against Buffalo, the winner of the two-game, total-goal playoff for second-place teams. Buffalo took the measure of Cleveland by a single goal, losing the first game, 1-0, and then coming back to win, 3-1.

Detroit took the third straight and deciding game of the three-out-of-five championship series last night, downing the stars 2-1.

College Tennis Result

North Carolina 11, Yale 1.

N. C. A. A. Swimming Champions for '36

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., March 30

THE thirteenth annual National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming meet champions crowned during the two-day meet were:

*1500-Meter Freestyle—Jack Medica, University of Washington.
*220-Yard Freestyle—Medica.
*440-Yard Freestyle—Medica.
One-Meter Dive—Der Johnston, Michigan.
*Three-Meter Dive—Frank Fehsenfeld, Michigan.
50-Yard Freestyle—Ray Walters, Iowa.
100-Yard Freestyle—Charles Hutter, Harvard.
*200-Yard Breaststroke—Jack Kasley, Michigan.
*300-Yard Medley Relay—Michigan.
400-Yard Relay—Iowa.
150-Yard Backstroke—Danny Zehr, Northwestern.

*Retained title.

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Hitler Polls 99 Per Cent Vote In Reich's Locarno Plebiscite

(Continued from Page 1)

reality it was won on the election cry of "Sovereignty for Germany," with the remilitarization of the Rhineland as an accomplished fact which every German welcomes as conclusive evidence that the equal status, so long demanded, has been actually won.

Combined Mandate

The combination of this issue with a mandate justifying Herr Hitler's internal policy reveals National Socialist understanding of mass psychology and its genius for making foreign affairs serve inner political ends. From the arrangement of the election it was not possible for the German voter to say, for example, that he thoroughly approved of the re-establishment of sovereign rights, but was opposed to the economic policy of the Government, or again that he wholeheartedly acquiesced in the condemnation of the Versailles Treaty and even of the Locarno Pact, but not in the methods which were adopted.

The Roman Catholic episcopal letter to all Roman Catholics, read from the pulpits March 22, clearly recognized this possible conflict of conscience. At the same time it advised the members to vote for the Government as an expression of patriotism.

Aim Not Informative

Political elections in democratic states can hardly be described as attempts to give the population enlightened information on national issues. They aim rather at securing votes.

But the free expression of opposed opinions in democracies does at least make for discussions of the issue concerned. In the case of appeals to the nation under the Third Reich it is quite otherwise. Election meetings here are like public lectures elsewhere, one pays for admission and there are no questions at the end. It is difficult to imagine how an interrupter would be dealt with—for only the converted or the "convertible" attend.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that only one side of a question is presented—in fact, in the totalitarian state there naturally is only one side, that which is approved of by the Government, in its own interests.

Locarno Meaningless

Once it had been decided that the Franco-Soviet pact was dangerous to Germany's "vitality as a nation" and contrary to the spirit and letter of the Locarno, the latter treaty had no further meaning for the Third Reich. There have been few if any public references, in press or on platform, to the fact that there was another way out of the situation, except the "coup-de-main." The fact has no real significance here that Germany bound itself Oct. 26, 1925, at Locarno, "to settle in a peaceful manner . . . all questions, whatever their nature, which might divide them and which could not be settled by ordinary diplomatic procedure" (Annex A. Article 3), or that, in Annex 3 "all disputes between France and Germany whatever their nature . . . shall be submitted either to an arbitration tribunal or the Permanent Court of International Justice."

Generally Uninformed

It would in fact be interesting to discover how many Germans actually know what pledges this country gave at Locarno—pledges which Herr Hitler subsequently reaffirmed on two occasions. Propaganda against the unjust Versailles Treaty excluded all mention of diplomatic solutions of this problem.

The most common answer given to foreign criticisms—criticisms not of Germany's violation of the Versailles Treaty and the Locarno Pact, but of the methods by which it was achieved—is based upon the National Socialist conception of law which is "vitalistic" rather than "formalistic" and justifies everything on the basis of the vital needs of a nation, regarding which Germany is the first and last word.

"We have not broken any treaties," Gauleiter Adolf Wagner summed up this attitude at a party meeting in Munich earlier this month, "but even if we have we deny others the right to condemn us. What Hitler did on March 7 benefited the German people." Right and wrong, Herr Hitler's Munich representative defined thus: "Anything that benefits the German people is right; anything that harms the German people is wrong."

It was this subjective interpretation of right and wrong, explicitly or implicitly, which found most emphasis throughout the election campaign.

No "No" Vote

The people when they entered the polling booths were not even requested to answer a question of policy. They were presented with a list of five names, Adolf Hitler, Rudolf Hess, Wilhelm Frick, Hermann Göring and Joseph Goebbels, and a cross against this list constituted a vote for Herr Hitler and his policy. The opposition could, therefore, only be shown through presenting invalid voting papers or abstaining from voting.

The candidates were all National Socialists with the exception of eight—at the last plebiscite, 10—nonparty Germans of prominence, such as Alfred Hugenberg, former German Nationalist leader.

This was the first plebiscite in which the racial laws passed at the Nuremberg Reichstag in September, 1935, were applied. As a result only German "citizens" could vote, all those "full Jews," classed as "subjects," being excluded.

The significance of the plebiscite lies in the interpretation which the National Socialist leaders give it—as a reaffirmation of the nation's support of their policy.

As an institution, the Reichstag lost its significance long ago, being summoned not for the purpose of deliberation but to listen to official pronouncements of policy and automatically approve them, without any expression of individual opinion.

Berlin Officials Seek Assailant of American Who Failed to Salute

BERLIN, March 30 (AP)—A workman who struck the acting pastor of Berlin's American Church, the Rev. Stewart Herman of Harrisburg, Penna., became the object of a citywide police hunt today.

Government officials were frankly annoyed by this striking of a foreigner for failure to raise his arm in the National Socialist salute to the flag, and the search for the assailant was supervised by the secret police.

A spokesman for the Propaganda Ministry said, "The incident is most deeply regretted, and if the culprit is found, he will be severely punished."

The workman, who apparently thought the pastor showed a lack of reverence for the Nazi flag, struck him on the jaw last Friday and hastened off into a crowd.

Sugar Institute Held Antitrust Violator

(Continued from Page 1)

pany, New York City; Arbuckle Brothers, New York City; alifornia & Hawaii Sugar refining Corporation, San Francisco; Colonial Sugar Company, New York City; Godchaux Sugars, Inc., New Orleans; William Henderson, New Orleans; Imperial Sugar ompany, Sugar Land, Texas; W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses ompany, Philadelphia; National Sugar Refining Company, New York City; Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia; Revere Sugar Refinery Corporation, Charlestown, Mass.; Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation; Spreckels Sugar Corporation, New York City; Texas Sugar Refining Corporation, Texas City, Texas; Western Sugar Refinery, San Francisco.

The Utility Case

In the Public Utility Holding Company case the Department of Justice had urged that the court decline to review a case involving validity of the legislation, brought by Burco, Inc., of Baltimore, against the American States Public Service Company.

The Government wants questions at issue adjudicated by means of other cases.

Today's development upheld in effect, a decision by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals at Charlotte, N. C., that companies doing only an intrastate business do not have to abide by the legislation.

The Court of Appeals did not pass on the constitutionality of the act as a whole. It had been held invalid by the Federal District Court at Baltimore.

Wage Review Granted

New York officials were granted a Supreme Court review today of their contention that a 1933 state law fixing minimum wages for women and children was constitutional.

Sixteen other states were said to have similar laws. Arguments will be heard April 28.

The court deferred for at least one week its decisions on constitutionality of the Guffey Coal and 1935 securities acts. Provisions of the Washington state law of 1933 imposing an occupation tax on radio broadcasting were held unconstitutional. The levy was ruled an illegal "burden on interstate commerce."

New Mexico lost its effort to tax 5 cents a gallon fuel purchased by buses outside the state and used in traveling through the state.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Loses

Other actions included:

Mrs. Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt lost her attempt to obtain custody of her wealthy 12-year-old child, Gloria. The justices refused to review lower court decisions.

Arizona's request for oral argument on its right to have the high tribunal determine water rights in the Colorado River among seven western states was granted.

The New York Life Insurance Company won its contention that federal courts had no jurisdiction in a dispute over disability payments to Demetrios P. Vigias of Boston.

Easter Music to Filter Down on College Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 30—From amplifiers on the roof of the University of Pennsylvania's Irvine Auditorium, Easter music will waft down on students going to and from classes during the first week of April.

Easter observances at the university begin tomorrow morning, when George Wharton Pepper, an alumnus and trustee, speaks at an all-university Easter chapel service in the Irvine Auditorium. The service will be preceded by an academic procession of deans, administrative officers and trustees. The broadcasting of music from the lofty loudspeakers will continue through each noon recess and between classes until April 8.

China's Guild of Money Changers Vanishing

When National Government abolished silver tael main function of time-honored 'change shops was wiped out; co-operative credit organizations in big cities also take over their business

Typical Chinese Money Changer

Long Important to Industrial Activity, Now Gradually Disappearing as Nationalist Government Goes Modern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Step by step, as modern commerce forces China to modernize and unify her currency, twilight is settling over the time-honored exchange shop. One of the most important links in the old Chinese economic system, the exchange dealer has for hundreds of years dominated the commercial life of China. He now leaves the scene at long last only because his media of exchange—the highly diverse coinages and currencies of China—are being called in by the Nanking Government and replaced with uniform legal tender.

Three years ago China abolished the tael—a silver unit determined by weight and fineness—replacing it with the minted silver dollar.

Drastic Change

Last autumn a more drastic decision of the Nanking Government withdrew all silver dollars from circulation and declared the notes of state banks to be the only legal tender. This left only the business in exchanging the dozens of varieties of "small money," comprised mostly of copper coins, notes therefor, and the old-fashioned square-holed "cash."

Now the Government is taking specific steps to call in all denominations under a dollar and is planning to replace them with nicked coins. Even the ancient coppers and strings of perforated "cash" are to be melted down and reissued as uniform pennies.

While much opposition to this program has been encountered throughout the country, particularly in the interior, present indications are that the Government is fully determined to carry out the currency unification plan.

Doomed

This means the virtual disappearance of the exchange dealer, who has always played a prominent part in the economic life of the nation. In many cases it would have been virtually impossible to maintain an even flow of trade if he had not been present with his scales and abacus to reconcile strange currencies and thus oil the machinery of commerce.

The average changer is an expert in determining the weight and fineness of any metal currency—generally copper or silver, as gold has been little used in poverty-stricken China.

By far the largest volume of business done by changers has been with the subsidiary coins, or the copper pence and perforated "cash." Exchange shops in the interior, drawing upon the accumulated experience of centuries, carefully inspect each string of "cash" that comes to their counters, identifying each kind and testing for weight and fineness.

Isolate Strange Coins

Strange coins are immediately isolated and their value determined. In case the guild does not recognize a new type of coin or note, it automatically becomes practically worthless in this district. No one will accept the outcast issue, knowing that shops will not exchange it for local tender.

Exchange shops range all the way from the highly specialized shops of the crowded districts of Shanghai, many of which deal only in exchange as such, to the "general store" type found in the interior. The latter handle all kinds of currency and often conduct a thriving trade in grain and local produce.

Dealers in the interior of China who thus control the grain trade, often holding liens on entire crops through their banking and credit activities, naturally wield a powerful influence over the economic life of their entire community.

They Sell Things

Even in semi-modernized Peiping, ordinary exchange shops deal extensively in cigarettes. Many of them also carry toothbrushes, towels, soap, shoestrings, flashlights, matches, thread, candles, kerosene, and other minor articles. Many of the larger native banks have grown out of this same hole-in-the-wall type of exchange shop which is so common in Peiping and where one can buy anything from a paper of pins to a Japanese patent medicine.

Like all other trades in China, exchange dealers are closely organized into guilds which hold members with strictness to prevailing business standards. They tend, however, to place less and less restriction upon the extra-exchange activities of their members. Hence the diverse types of business in which the shops are indulging today as popular demand for the exchange function dwindles to nothing.

Italian Air Raiders Wreck Harar In Sharp Bomb Attack

ADDIS ABABA, March 30 (AP)—An Italian air raid which spread fire and panic throughout Harar wrought virtual destruction on that second city of Ethiopia and wrecked several hospitals and French centers, the Government charged today.

A squadron of Fascist planes, Ethiopian reports said, plunged incendiary bombs down on the strategic center 250 miles east of the capital and 30 miles south of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad for more than two hours yesterday, leaving the city in flames. Most of the populace had fled the city and few persons were believed to have fallen victims to the bombardment.

An official communiqué from Marshal Pietro Badoglio, commander of the Italian forces in East Africa, and issued from Rome yesterday, confirmed the report of the bombing of Harar and also said in part:

"In carrying out the vast plan of operations of the high command, the Third Army Corps in Fenaroa, crossing the fords of the Samre and Tvellari Rivers, reached Socota, the capital of Uaag, after a fatiguing march. Socota is a most important caravan junction situated at the communication crossroads which lead to Dessye and Addis Ababa from the Tana and Gojjam regions. The occupation of Socota establishes a base for a farther advance."

South Carolina Builds Two Women's CCC Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Two more CCC camps for women, bringing the total in South Carolina to four, are scheduled to be established at sites formerly occupied by the veterans' camps, Alan Johnstone and Palmer Lodge, just north of Charleston, it was learned here.

Designed to shelter and provide educational advantages for underprivileged girls and women, the camps are expected to open about Nov. 1. Accommodations for 100 white girls and women are being arranged at Palmer Lodge and facilities for taking care of 100 Negroes will be provided at Camp Alan Johnstone. The first two camps were located at Aiken and Kingstree and are for white women and Negroes, respectively.

Rail Line Returned To State Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Eighty years ago the State of North Carolina staged a big demonstration in the ancient town of New Bern. Long coattails, high hats and brass bands were in evidence. The occasion marked the formal opening of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, a state-owned line running upstate to the town of Goldsboro, from the coast. Soldiers fired salutes as the first engine puffed into town, and the occasion was one of great jubilation.

Now, the State has the railroad on its hands again, but no fanfare attended its formal taking over. The road had been leased to the Norfolk Southern which, the State held, had not upheld its end of the bargain in the paying of rent and other necessary formalities.

The State sent east and got a manager from Maine. Recently, controversies arose concerning wage cuts made under state operation. These will be arbitrated, it is said.

This railroad, one of the oldest in the South, was formerly known as the "Mullet Road," because of the large quantities of mullets shipped over it upstate. It also played a conspicuous part in the movement of troops during the Civil War.

American Woman Reaches Australia On World Hike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Mrs. Jessie B. Douthirt of Georgia in the United States, who reached Sydney recently from New York, is hiking round the world alone. "As soon as the weather in Georgia gets nippy I set out on a world trek," she said. "Four times I have been to Australia. But Africa has a fascination for me. I cannot keep away from it. I am bound for there now for the eleventh time."

Hiking has been Mrs. Douthirt's hobby for years, and she claims to have traveled afoot in every continent.

"I have hiked all over Africa, West Africa, Portuguese Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Abyssinia, and it has always been alone," she said. "In Africa I take with me only a native boy to cook my meals. In what was formerly German West Africa, I asked a British official for a pass to go north. He asked, 'Where to?' I said, 'Up to the Portuguese Congo.' He started to make out the pass, then paused. 'For how many?' he asked. 'Do I look like a dozen?' I replied. He was amazed, and wanted to know why my people let me roam the world. But I got my pass."

Mrs. Douthirt considers the island of St. Thomas, off the coast of French Equatorial Africa, the most picturesque place she has visited.

Boom Times in Santa Claus Keep Town Postmaster Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA CLAUS, Ind.—There's a boom in Santa Claus, Ind. This town of 50 inhabitants is watching rival companies vie for the privilege of making their village a toy center for tourists and a playground for children.

Not even wintry winds are stopping their enterprise, and tourists driving through "Santa Claus Unincorporated" this month see a recently completed stone statue of the legendary Santa Claus, a brand new Candy Castle, a 32-acre park in the making, and other signs of activity.

It all happened because away back in 1850 the town changed its name from Santa Fe to Santa Claus. The name didn't seem in the last important then. There had been two Santa Fe's in Indiana, and the Post Office Department had objected. It was holiday time, Santa Claus seemed a handy name, and Santa Claus it has been ever since.

Matter of Course

For many years nobody paid any attention to the funny title. Down in this part of the State, still, if a traveler, asking his way, says, "How do I get to Santa Claus?" nobody smiles and says, "You go to the North Pole." Instead, you get a prosaic reply, "Just follow the Lincoln National Memorial Highway, and turn to your right about five miles from the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Park."

But people in other parts, unaccustomed to the name, think it most amusing, and every holiday season hundreds of folk send their greeting cards and presents to the postmaster here so that the cancellation stamp of Santa Claus, Ind., might appear upon them.

Business Boom

This is what has led to the boom. Several enterprising people have seen possibilities in this situation. Carl A. Barrett has started the park development.

But Mr. Barrett's project is by no means the only one. Milton Harris, a down-state man, has started a toy village. His first building, a candy castle, has been leased by a Chicago candy company. As soon as weather permits he plans to start a second, in which space has been taken by a half dozen toy manufacturers. Then there are other toy dealers who are using Santa Claus, Ind., as their business address, while running their offices in near-by towns with better commercial facilities.

Postman Is Busy

It all keeps Postmaster Oscar Phillips rather busy. Any first-class mail received by the post office must, according to post-office rules, be forwarded on request. He keeps a forwarding list beside the pigeonhole "general delivery." Mail addressed to North Pole goes to a company in Jasper, Ind., that for Santa Claus Industries, Santa Claus Workshops and others, goes to other addresses.

Already the publicity given the town has brought streams of visitors. In December, when the statue was unveiled and the Candy Castle was opened, so many people came that it taxed the ingenuity of the entire village population to handle the traffic.

But Postmaster Phillips hasn't let the boom turn his head.

"Maybe they'll give you a marble post-office building now," the visiting reporter suggested.

Postmaster Phillips shook his head, paused to hand a mail order catalogue to a Santa Clausite who had come for his mail, and then gave his reply. It wasn't likely there'd be any change, he said. After all, he remarked, the permanent population of Santa Claus is still only 50.

Buses to Lower Rates

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., March 30 (AP)—F. J. Edwards, secretary-treasurer of the Edwards Motor Transit Company, says that bus lines are preparing to reduce rates to meet competition with railroads when the lower rate for passengers ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission becomes effective in June.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Specialties Are in Demand in Rather Quiet Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Farm Equipment Issues Advance In Dull Market

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Bolstered by good buying in farm implement shares and a selected group of specialties, the stock market displayed a steady underlying tone in late trading today.

At the beginning of the final hour shares showing advances of small fractions to more than a point included U. S. Steel, General Motors, Auburn Auto, Midland Steel Products, Waukesha Motors, American Crystal Sugar, American Telephone, North American, Santa Fe, Deere and International Harvester.

A six-point advance in J. I. Case, made during the forenoon, was shaded by profit taking. Johns-Manville and Chrysler were among scattered issues holding unchanged or a trifle lower.

Trading continued extremely dull with sales approximating 1,000,000 shares.

A tinge of irregularity was evident in commodities and other financial markets. Cotton was a trifle lower, bonds were mixed and foreign currencies were firmer.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅝ of a cent a bushel higher, corn was ⅛ to ½ improved and oats gained ⅛ of a cent.

Rail Bonds in Demand

A scattering of rail issues advanced fractions to around a point in the bond market today. Other sections of the market were quiet and irregular.

Activity in the U. S. Government list was confined to three obligations. A small loss in the 3s of 1951 was matched by limited gains in the 2¾s and the 2¼s.

In the corporate division the irregular behavior of the rails was said to be a reflection of the similar action in the market for rail equities.

Carrier liens up fractions to a point late this morning included Northwestern 4¾s, Erie 5s, and Nickel Plate 4½s. Others in this section which drifted fractionally lower were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Slightly higher were American Rolling Mill convertible 4½s, Armour & Co. 4½s and Consolidated Edison 5½s.

A feature of the foreign department was a drop of more than a point in Poland 7s. British 5½s were up a little. Japanese 5½s eased slightly.

Wheat Shows Strength In Late Trading Today

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP)—Commission house buying of May wheat against sales of July mixed matters somewhat in late trading today, but the market as a whole showed strength.

Kansas City new crop deliveries of wheat displayed stubborn resistance to small dips here. Liverpool wheat also tended upward, closing ⅛-¼ cent higher, with sterling advanced a point.

Wheat closed firm, unchanged to ⅝ higher compared with Saturday's finish, May 97-97⅛, July 87¾-⅞, corn ⅛-¼ up, May 60¼-⅜, oats ⅛ advanced, and provisions varying from 2 cents decline to an equal gain.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Uncertainty regarding the international outlook checked expansion of investment buying and speculation in the stock market. Prices generally drooped, with Paris favorites, gold mining shares and oils weakest. Transatlantic shares firmed in the afternoon. The closing tone was easy.

Paris: Rentes advanced 35 to 60 centimes today and chemical shares held steady. Bank issues, international shares and commodities declined somewhat and the market closed irregular.

Liverpool: Near month cotton options eased following freer offers by shippers while later deliveries held steady on Bombay buying.

Boston Stocks

March 30, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Div. in $					
1.00	Boston Elevated	66⅛	66	66	66½
	Brown Durrell	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
	Bos & Me pf A	10	10	10	
	Copper Range	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
	East Bos Co	1½	1½	1½	
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	67¼	67½	1571/8	68
	East Mass R	5	5	5	
	East Mass R pf	43	42¾	43	42¼
	East Mass R pf B	12	11⅞	12	11½
8.00	Edison Elec	67½	66⅞	67½	66¾
2.00a	Employer's Group	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24½
	Gardner pf pd	64	63½	63¾	63½
	Gilchrist Co	75	75	75	78
	Isle Royal	1	1	1	1⅛
	Maine Cent	12	12	12	11½
	Mass Util Assn	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
	Mergenthaler	41	41	41	40⅜
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	122	122	122	121
	New Haven	4¾	4¾	4¾	5⅜
7.00	Old Colony RR	66	66	66	67
2.00	Old Dominion	80c	80c	80	80c
.60	Shawmut Assn	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
	Reilly Mach	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20
	Texas Gulf	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
4.00	Torrington	102¼	102¼	102¼	103½
	Unit Gas	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2.50	United Shoe M	88	88	88	87½

s—partly extra. b—pays stock dividend. d—paid in 1935. f—paid on accumulation in 1935.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.18	10.21	10.18	10.19	—.03
May	11.30	11.33	11.29	11.29	—.01
July	10.93	10.95	10.89	10.89	—.04
October	10.21	10.24	10.20	10.23	—.02
December	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.18	—.05

Spots 11.69, off 16 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	10.15	10.16	10.13	10.13	—.04
May	11.20	11.25	11.20	11.21	+.01
July	10.86	10.87	10.83	10.84	
October	10.17	10.19	10.17	10.17	—.02
December	10.15	10.16	10.13	10.16	+.01

Tone at close: Steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.56	5.56	5.47	5.56	
March	6.22	6.22	6.20	6.22	
May	6.05	6.05	6.01	6.04	
July	5.91	5.91	5.88	5.91	
October	5.57	5.57	5.54	5.57	

Boston & Maine's Defici. Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The financial statement of the Boston & Maine Railroad for February shows a deficit after fixed charges, amounting to $104,781. This compares with a deficit of $79,478 in the like 1935 month.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 30	Last Mar. 28
118	111½	Abraham & S pf (7)	113	113	113	
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
25¾	25½	Adams Millis (1)	26⅝	26⅜	26½	26
28	22½	Addressograph (.60)	26½	26⅛	26½	26
21⅛	11⅛	Advance Rumely	3½	3½	3½	3½
9	7⅝	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5¾	2	Airway Elec App	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
17⅞	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	15	14⅞	15	15
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
30⅝	13⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	24	23½	24	
29⅛	13⅛	Alleghany pf xw (h)	21½	21½	21½	
29½	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
39¼	26½	Allegheny Steel (1)	33¾	33½	33½	33⅝
205	157	Allied Chem (b)	201	200½	200½	200
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	27⅜	26½	26½	
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
48	35⅝	Allis Chalmers	46	456	45⅝	46½
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25⅞	25	25¾	25⅝
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	55	55	55	54½
57⅞	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	49½	49¼	49⅝	49
132½	128¾	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
134½	115¾	Am Brake F&R pf (7)	130½	130	130	130
166½	163	Am Can (4f)	119	118½	118½	119
41	32⅜	Am Can pf (7)	164	164	164	
73¼	62	Am Car & Fdry	36	34½	34½	34
47½	34	Am Car & F pf	64	64	64	63½
34	33¼	Am Chain	46½	45½	46¼	45¼
13¾	9½	Am Coal (4)	34	33¾	34	
32⅝	27	Am Colortype	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
24⅛	16¼	Am Com Alcohol	28½	28	28	28¼
8⅜	1½	Am Crystal Sugar	22¼	21¼	21½	21¼
9¾	7	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2¾
43	29¾	Am & For Pow	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	9
8⅜	5¾	Am & For Pow pf	38	37	37	37⅜
41½	37	Am Hide & L	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾
4⅝	3	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	39⅝	39⅞	40⅛
24	17½	Am Ice	4¼	4	4	4
12⅜	10⅝	Am Ice pf (2)	20½	20¼	20¼	
36¼	25½	Am International	11	10⅞	11	11
29⅞	24	Am Locomotive	30	29⅝	29⅝	29¼
15	10¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24⅜	24	24	24¼
35⅞	27⅝	Am Mach G Met	12¾	12	12	12⅝
13½	7½	Am Metal	34	34	34	33⅝
52½	38⅝	Am Power & Lt	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
60½	43	Am P&L $5 pf (1¼)	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	48½
27⅝	20¼	Am P&L $6 pf (1½)	87¾	87	87½	87½
34	28⅝	Am Radiator	23	22½	22⅝	22¾
27	20⅞	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27½	27	27⅛	27¼
31	25⅞	Am Seating vtc	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
27	20⅞	Am Shipbuilding (2)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	85¾	84¼	84¼	83¾
106	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (b)	106	105¾	106	106
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	62½	62¼	62¼	
33½	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	36	29½	29½	28¾
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	31½	31½	31½	31
61½	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	52¾	51¾	52¼	52½
26⅝	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	163	162⅜	163	161¾
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	91¼	90½	90½	91
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	93¾	92¼	92¼	92
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	147½	145	145	
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	22½	21¾	21¾	22
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	10⅛	10	10	10¼
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
7¾	4⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅜	4¾	5	5⅜
73½	44	Am Zinc L&S pf	55	55	55	
36⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1¼b)	34⅛	34¼	34¼	34⅜
46	35	Anaconda Wire (1¼b)	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅜
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23	22	23	
39¾	25⅞	Archer Daniels (1¶)	40½	40	40	
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	79¾	79	79	79⅞
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	59½	58½	58½	
15	7½	Arnold Constable (1½)	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	21	19⅜	20⅜	19½
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	16	15¼	15¼	15⅜
80½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73	72⅝	72¾	72¼
104	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102½	102½	102½	102¼
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	29½	28	28⅜	28⅝
16½	12	Atl Gulf & W I	12¼	12	12	12
36	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	33½	33	33⅜	32¾
125½	112	Atlast Powder pf (6)	123¾	123¾	123¾	
30⅛	18¼	*Atlas Tack (.25b)	24½	24½	24½	24½
64¼	40⅛	Auburn Auto	50½	48½	49⅝	48¼
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼

—B—

6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
54½	37¾	Ballwin L pf (h)	43½	42½	42½	43¾
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	27½	27⅜	27⅝	27
110⅝	109	Bamberger pf(6½)	110	19-32	110	19-32
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45	44	44	44¾
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	18	17½	17½	
94¾	82½	Barker Bros pf	94	93¾	94	94
18⅜	14½	Barnsdall A (.60f)	17⅝	17	17½	17¼
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1½e)	23½	23⅛	23½	22¾
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	88½	88⅛	88½	
16¼	13⅛	Belding Ham (1)	15	15	15	15
27¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	28¼	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜
56¾	48	Best & Co (2¾)	54½	54	54	
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22½
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	18⅛	17⅜	17¾	17⅝
43⅞	34	Bigelow Sanford (1¾)	44¾	43½	44¼	43⅞
54¾	52½	Beth Steel	56¼	55¾	55¾	55¾
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	22¾
63⅛	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	57	56⅞	57	56⅞
98	93⅞	Bon Ami (4)	98½	97¾	98½	
45	39¾	Bon Ami (2f)	40	40	40	40
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27¾
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	81	79¾	80	80¼
18⅞	15½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16¾	16½	16½	16¼
64⅜	51½	Briggs Mfg (⅔)	60¼	60	60	60½
62⅝	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	61⅝	61½	61½	61½
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Manh T (3)	49⅞	49½	49⅞	49¾
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	11	10¾	11	11
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
20⅜	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅜
15	9½	Budd Mfg	12¾	12½	12⅝	12¾
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
14	11⅛	Budd Wheel	11⅞	11½	11½	11¾
14	11⅛	Budd Wheel	11⅞	11½	11½	11¾
31⅛	22¾	Bullard	27¼	26¾	26¾	26¾
21	11½	Bulova Watch	21⅛	20½	20⅝	20⅝
33¼	25⅜	Burroughs Add (.60f)	28¼	27⅞	28	28
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅜
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	17⅝	17¼	17¼	16¾
24⅞	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	21⅜	21	21⅜	21¾
6⅝	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
25¼	19⅞	Byers	21½	21½	21½	
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (.80f)	23½	23½	23½	23

—C—

37⅝	33	Calif Packing (1½)	34	34	34	34
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅞
37⅜	30	Campbell W&C (1¶)	37⅛	37¼	37¼	36
16½	12¼	Canada Dry	14	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	40¾	40¾	40¾	40
13	12	Capital Admin	15⅜	15	15⅜	
49½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	49¼	49	49	49
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8½	8	8	8⅛
148¾	92½	Case Thresh	154	149	150	147¾
140	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	140	140	140	
77½	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	73¼	73	73¼	72
32¼	26¼	Celanese Corp (.50b)	28⅛	27¾	28	27⅞
31½	19¼	Celofex Co	28¼	27⅞	27½	28¼
71¼	58	Celotex Co pf	63	63	63	
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½f)	33¼	33	33	32⅞
9¾	7¾	Century Ribbon	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
56¾	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54	53½	53½	52¾
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Teed	18½	17¾	17¾	18
93½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	91⅞	91	91⅞	
59⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	64⅝	60⅛	64	59⅛
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65¼	64½	64½	65
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57½	57⅛	57¼	57¼
3¼	1½	Chi & E Ill (h)	2¼	2	2	
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2⅝	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅞	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	29½	29¼	29¼	
27	17¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
4⅞	3⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20⅞	16	Chi Pneu Tool	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16½
3	1⅜	Chi RI & P (h)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
14⅝	6½	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	4⅛	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	
27⅞	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	28¼	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜
30¼	25½	Chickasha Cot A (2)	29⅞	27	29⅜	26½
11⅝	7	Childs Company	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
35	25	Chile Copper (¼b)	32¾	32¾	32¾	33⅛
101½	85½	Chrysler (4)	96¼	94⅜	94⅞	95½
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18¾	18½	18½	18½
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F (6½)	80	79	79	79½
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	42½	41½	41½	42½
56	50	Cleve & Pitts spl (2)	48	48	48	
61	50	Cluett Peabody (1)	60	60	60	62
127⅛	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	127¼	127¼	127¼	
57½	55⅜	Coca Cola (3)	56¾	56¾	56¾	
20½	17½	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18⅝	17¾	17¾	18⅜
106½	102½	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104½	104½	104½	
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (½b)	45½	44¼	44½	45⅜
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111	111	111	
24¾	18¼	Colonial Bea Oil	23	22	22	23
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	6.	5¾	5¾	5⅞
49	24⅛	Colo F&I pf (h)	28⅝	28½	28½	28⅝
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	32	30¼	32	30
37⅝	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	32	32	32	32
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	33	33	33	33
59	44	Columbia Gas (.20e)	19⅝	19	19	19⅜
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	35¾	35	35⅝	35¼
52⅝	44	Comm Credit (2½)	50⅝	50	50	50¼
64⅝	55	Comm Inv Tr (3f)	62½	62½	62½	62½
24⅝	20¼	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	102½	102½	102½	102⅝
5½	2⅞	Commwith & So	3⅛	3	3	3
82	60	Comwith & S pf (3)	66	66	66	66
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	40½	40	40⅛	40
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	22¼	22¼	22¼	
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	16	15¼	15¼	16⅛
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	84½	84½	84½	
7⅛	5½	Consol Film Ind	6	6	6	6
38⅛	17⅝	Consol Film I pf 1½g	18	17¾	17¾	17⅝
58⅜	50⅝	Consol Ed N Y (1)	33½	33⅛	33¼	33⅛
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	105⅛	105	105½	
6¼	4⅜	Consol Laundries	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8	8	8	
5⅞	2⅜	Bonsol Textile(h)	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
26¼	19⅜	Container n	21¾	21	21⅛	21⅜
19⅛	10⅝	Cont Baking A	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17
2⅜	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	70¼	70¼	70¼	
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	81⅜	81½	81⅜	81½
24⅝	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
46	40	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	41	40⅞	41	40
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
38½	33⅛	Cont Oil (1)	36¾	35⅞	36	36¼
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	74⅝	71	71	71¼
7⅜	5⅛	Coty	6¼	6	6	6¼
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	35
20⅞	15⅜	Crosley Radio (1¼)	21⅝	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞
54¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	49½	48⅝	48⅝	49¼
10⅝	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
11⅝	113	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	105	105	105	
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅜	6½	Cuban Am Sug	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅝
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	97	96	97	
44½	28⅝	Cudahy Packing (2e)	39½	39½	39½	
23⅛	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21⅞
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	101	101	101	101½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	18	17¼	17¼	17⅜

—D—

87	52	Deere & Co	84	84	84	83½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35e)	29⅛	29	29	29¼
26	23	Deisel W G (.50f)	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝
52	38½	Del & Hudson	43⅝	43	43	43
21⅛	15¾	Del Lack & W	19	18⅝	18⅝	18½
9⅝	4⅝	Denver R G pf (h)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
153	126¾	*Detroit Edison (4)	147	147	147	147
67½	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	55½	55½	55½	55½
46½	37	Diamond Match (1⅛f)	37	37	37	37
34⅝	25½	Distillers Cp Seag	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
82⅞	61½	*Dome Mines (2f)	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝

11⅞	9¾	Dominion Stores	9	9	9	
75⅝	50⅝	Douglas A	70	68½	68½	69¾
37	29	Dresser A (1⅓e)	35¾	34½	34¾	35¼
	6	Dunhill Inter	6⅝	6½	6½	7⅛
151⅝	138	du Pont de Nem	146½	145	145	145⅞
133	129	du Pont deb (6)	132½	132½	132½	
118¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114½	114½	114½	114½

—E—

9⅞	7¼	Eastern Roll Mill	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
167½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5f)	165½	163¼	163¼	163¾
36⅛	28½	Eaton Mfg 2	34½	34	34¼	34⅜
9¼	7¼	Eitingon Schild	8	8	8	8
44⅜	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	41	39⅛	40½	40½
17⅞	13⅝	Elec Boat	14½	14	14½	14⅜
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.34e)	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
64⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	62	61	61	61½
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	65¼	64	64	65¾
3¾	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
12¾	7½	Engineers Pub S	11½	11	11	10⅜
60	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	62	62	62	60
65	48	Engineers PS ww	6⅝	63¾	65	
7⅝	5⅞	Equitable Off Bldg	6	6	6	6
17⅝	11⅜	Erie RR	14½	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	15	15	15	
15½	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14½	14¼	14¾	
40⅞	31¼	Evans Products (1)	35	34¾	35	34¾
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½

—F—

5⅝	2¾	Fairbanks Co	4	4	4	4
18½	11½	Fairbanks	14½	13⅞	13⅞	15
49¼	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	45½	45	45	44½
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug	40¾	39⅛	39⅝	40
24¼	19½	Fed Lt & Trac	23⅞	23	23	22⅝
97	86	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	92	92	92	
101	70	Fed M & S pf	70	69⅝	69⅞	
12½	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	10⅜	10½	10⅝	10⅜
5⅞	4¼	Fed Screw W	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
25½	20½

Business and Industry

Steel Activity Rebounds to New High Point for the Year

Commerce and Finance

General Motors Sales Volume Up 34 P. C. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—In making his annual report to the 337,218 stockholders of the General Motors Corporation, and revealing 1935 as the best year from the standpoint of sales and profits since 1929, Alfred P. Sloan Jr. embodied a severe attack on New Deal policies, with the declaration that the present attitude of the Government and its "experiments in economics" have definitely postponed recovery. Mr. Sloan advanced the thought that the road to progress lies in the restoration of the principle of free enterprise and the encouragement of private initiative.

Sales of General Motors last year amounted to $1,155,641,511 which compares with $862,672,670 in 1934, an increase of 34 per cent. A feature of the report was the new high record established in the sales of cars and trucks overseas, the total of 284,281 exceeding the previous record of 282,157 in 1928, while the net wholesale value of the 1935 sales of $248,088,354 was 22.7 per cent above 1934 though slightly under the 1928 total of $252,152,284.

Pay Rolls Up 22.7 P. C.

As shown in the preliminary report, which was issued recently, the net profit for 1935 was $167,226,510, equal to $3.69 a share on the average number of shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with $94,769,131, or $1.99 a share, in 1934. Earnings and sales last year reached the highest levels since 1929.

Mr. Sloan reports that earnings were favorably affected last year by the introduction of new automobile models on Nov. 1. last, instead of on Jan. 1, and that as a result earnings in the fourth quarter of 1935 established a new high record of $1.18 a share.

The corporation's pay rolls increased 22.7 per cent last year to $323,030,599, the highest total since 1929, and at the same time, through the earlier introduction of models and the attempted leveling of the peak of the automobile season, greater continuity of employment and increased earnings were provided for the individual worker. Last year's pay roll compared with $263,204,225 in 1934, $171,184,315 in 1933, $143,255,070 in 1932 and $389,517,783 in 1929, the record year.

Working Capital Up

It will be noted that net working capital at Dec. 31, 1935, was $319,961,219. This compares with $273,174,677 as of the corresponding date a year ago, an increase of 46,786,542.

Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities as of Dec. 31, 1935, amounted to $199,435,663. This compares with corresponding items of $186,966,609 at the close of the previous year.

There were no adjustments to surplus account during the year under review. Earned surplus at Dec. 31, 1935, amounted to $331,680,319, as compared with $270,108,777 at Dec. 31, 1934, an increase of $61,571,542.

Total real estate, plant and equipment account as of Dec. 31, 1935, amounted to $592,150,300. This compares with $553,947,449 at Dec. 31, 1934, representing an increase of $38,202,851. Reserves for depreciation as of Dec. 31, 1935, amounted to $272,972,681. This compares with $248,269,158 as of Dec. 31, 1934, an increase of $24,703,523.

There was no change in the Corporation's policy during 1935 with respect to the provision for depreciation or in the depreciation rates. The total amount of depreciation charged against earnings for the year was $35,361,006. This corresponds with $32,616,832 for the year 1934, an increase of $2,744,174, which reflects the increased gross plant for the year.

Labor Policies

The total number of employees last year was 211,712, against 191,157 in 1934; 137,764 in 1933; 116,152 in 1932, and 233,286 in 1929.

Discussing the labor policies of the corporation, Mr. Sloan says:

"The average working hours per week increased during the year, as compared with the previous year, by approximately 11 per cent. The policy with respect to maximum hours was not changed. The corporation is firm in its conviction that to the extent working hours are shortened and the rate of pay correspondingly increased, unemployment is likewise increased. Such a program necessarily increases the selling prices of goods and services and does not increase the purchasing power to consume these goods and services.

"There was an increase in the average hourly wage rate during the year of approximately 5 per cent, as compared with the previous year. The current average hourly rate is the highest in the history of the corporation and exceeds the average hourly rate of the highly prosperous year of 1929 by approximately 5 per cent."

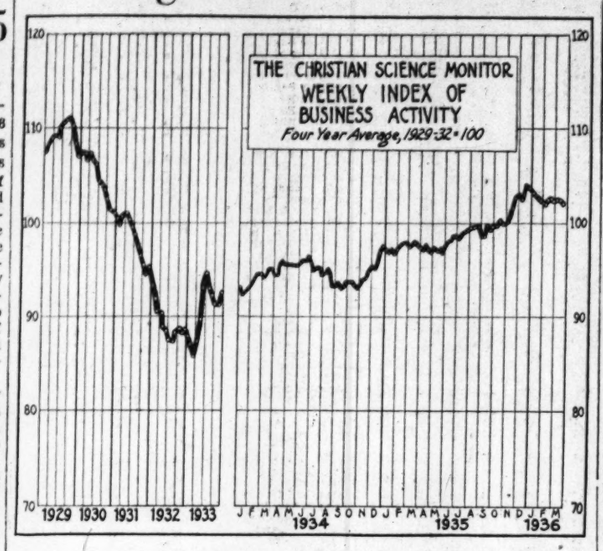
Heavy Taxes Paid

In a discussion of the tax problem, Mr. Sloan revealed that the total amount of taxes accrued or paid by General Motors to various taxing authorities, together with excise taxes paid by the purchaser on products sold by the corporation last year, was $63,150,000. This, he said, was equivalent to $1.47 a share on the General Motors stock, and to $334 for each employee of the corporation.

Executive salaries last year amounted to 7 cents a share on the common stock, Mr. Sloan said, and bonus payments were equivalent to 11 cents a share additional. There were 1519 individuals who received salaries of more than $5000 a year.

Under the company's bonus plan, for 1935 there were available for distribution 189,010 shares of General Motors stock to 2312 employees. Including supplemental compensation received under the management plan, equivalent to 87,946 shares, the distribution under the management and bonus plans to 2363 individuals amounted to 276,956 shares of General Motors common stock. No individual received more than 2¼ per cent of the total bonus fund.

Monitor's Weekly Index Shows Slight Decline in Business



General business activity as registered by The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Index gave way under the effects of the recent disaster which swept the Eastern section of the country. On March 21 the index fell from 102.3 on March 14 to 102.0 (prel.), the low level reached early in February. This compares with 97.6 on March 23, 1935.

The latest reports for bank debits outside New York City and electric power production are as yet incomplete because of flood conditions and estimates for the two series have been used in the index. Losses were recorded in both miscellaneous car loadings and kilowatt hour output, but bank debits increased, reflecting gains in all parts of the country except where the flood damage was most severe.

The steel industry, concentrated as it is in the devastated Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Johnstown districts, was probably one of the hardest hit. Two of the largest plants in the United States Steel organization were forced to close, and operations in other plants were either shut down entirely or considerably curtailed. Earlier high estimates for mill operations were lowered sharply, but indications point to a speedy recovery in steel activity.

The utilities and railroads have suffered heavy property damages. In many places, electric machinery was entirely submerged, telephone and telegraph companies sustained losses in line-and-pole equipment, and water works and gas companies have fared little better. With bridges and roadbeds washed away, the railroads are faced with large losses.

Not all of the business reports at this time are unfavorable. Automobile output jumped to 95,223 cars from 90,660 in the previous week. The industry appears to have been little affected by the flood. It was well supplied with steel and increases in retail sales are reported.

Retail trade continued to show substantial improvement in many sections, though there are indications of some slackening, in part due to curtailment in the stricken areas. It is felt that this is only temporary and a brisk pickup is expected with Easter only two weeks away.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjudged for season variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	Mar. 21 1936*	Mar. 14 1936	Mar. 23 1935
Combined index	102.0	102.3	97.6
Bk dbts outside NYC	95.0	94.1	92.3
Elec power prod	115.0	116.4	*106.6
Car loadings, misc.	96.0	96.4	94.0

* Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Flood news was displaced by the European situation last week as the preoccupation of Wall Street, and it did not sit well with the stock market. Prices backed and filled on small volume during the first of the week and then declined sharply on Friday on disturbing news of weakness in the French franc, and there was no rally on Saturday.

Despite the fact that no movement of gold toward these shores is expected until next Wednesday, and the franc is no lower than last December, when the heavy fall movement of gold here was coming to an end, the concern over the gold-bloc currencies was deeper than at any time in recent months, including the period from September to December when France was losing gold heavily.

The weakness of the franc appears to have arisen not solely out of the war situation. French elections are to be held on April 26 and May 3, and there are fears that a swing to the left may weaken the political support of the gold standard. In addition, the £40,000,000 credit extended to the French government by the British a few weeks ago, which went to the support of the French exchange, is now supposed to have been exhausted, the last installment having been payable last Thursday.

Crisis in France Looms

An outward movement of capital from Paris is believed to be retarded by the simple fact that most foreign money has already left France as well as, during the past year, most of the French capital of a flighty nature. Some outward movement also is supposed to be taking place through indirect channels. In line with the increase in commercial discounts, the note circulation of the Banque jumped to record levels.

The action of the Banque in raising its rate Saturday from 3½ to 5 per cent in one jump weakened instead of helped the franc. Before the crises of last May and November, the Banque never changed its rate except on a Thursday. French government bonds or rentes have been very weak. The discount on forward francs has increased sharply since Hitler's Rhineland move on March 7.

Bonds Develop Weakness

The weakness in securities in New York was not confined to stocks. Although a number of new highs were scored during the week in government bonds, they sold off rather sharply by Saturday. Dow-Jones's index of 40 bonds has been moving downward since the double top established in early March.

The Street also began to reconsider its attitude toward the domestic business news. The effect on steel operations of the flood has been smaller than expected, automobile operations have expanded for the fifth successive week, farm machinery production is at high levels, and gasoline consumption is expected to go to record levels this spring. In consequence, steels, motors, farm machinery stock and oils showed strength during the week. Nevertheless, skepticism is developing in Wall Street as to the general trend of business. The Christian Science Monitor index of business activity at the top of this page has been in a slight downward trend since December. The Federal Reserve Board index of business activity for February, published last week, showed a decline from 98 to 95 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, after seasonal adjustment.

"Internal Action" Unfavorable

Two aspects of the "internal action of the market" here are also taken as unfavorable. One is the recent drying up of the volume, particularly last week after the previous week's rise. The other is the continued failure of the rail stocks to rally. They go down with the industrials, but not up.

There is also concern in the Street over pending unfavorable legislation in Washington, including the Administration's corporate tax plan, hearings on which open today, together with the Robinson-Patman "anti-chain" bill curbing quantity discounts, the Wheeler bill to eliminate basing points in steel, cement, and other industries making heavy products, and the Lonergan anti-stream pollution bill.

There was general rejoicing among stock brokers in Wall Street over the action of the Federal Reserve Board in changing the rules on security loans to a straight-line basis and the application of the new rules to banks as well as brokers. This despite the fact that the new ruling makes the stiffest of the three former margin requirements now effective on all stocks. About a third of Wall Street's brokerage accounts are at present in stocks for which margins below 55 per cent have been allowed. Brokers estimate that margin clerks' work will be reduced at least 20 per cent. The old rules and lists of low prices since July, 1933, can now be thrown away.

Margin Requirements

Some modification of the New York Stock Exchange's margin requirements is now expected. The Federal Reserve's Regulation T applies only when stocks are purchased. The stock exchange's requirements, which are much lower, amounting to only 23 per cent for accounts over $5000 and 33 per cent under that figure, apply however at all times, and so come in effect in a declining market where Regulation T would apply only if the customer wished to make new purchases.

Even the banks seemed to feel that if they must have a board regulation concerning their security loans, the new one is better than the proposed Regulation U submitted to them about a month ago. The new regulations greatly increas the collateral which banks must require of customers. Heretofore they often required only 20 per cent. Now they must require 55 per cent. In other words they have been loaning $100,000 on as little as $125,000 of stocks. Now they must have about $220,000 of stock collateral for a $100,000 loan. However, the new requirements do not apply to loans now outstanding. Moreover unregistered stocks such as bank shares have been given the same loan value as registered stocks, a moot point.

The week's capital flotations were the largest for 1936, amounting to about $195,000,000, compared with about $80,000,000 last week. Two issues made up the bulk of the week's total, Blyth & Company's Pacific Gas & Electric—$90,000,000 of 3¾s and First Boston's $75,000,000 of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates 4's, both of which went to a premium.

Steel Operations Make Unexpected, Rapid Comeback

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Steel operations, making an unexpectedly rapid recovery from the flood, have already made up practically all the loss of the last two weeks. In fact, according to the magazine Steel, the rate of 58½ per cent attained last week was a new high for the year. Iron Age stated that "operations have been resumed with phenomenal speed. Blast furnace activity was hampered only slightly. Only in isolated instances will output be curtailed longer than a few days."

Apparently the retarding effect of the flood on steel operations was more through the curtailment of power and transportation than through the actual flooding of furnaces. Many mills not directly affected found their power cut off because the water reached the utility plants supplying them Others were temporarily unable to get raw materials in or finished goods out while in some cases finished steel already shipped was flooded en route and will have to be returned for refinishing. At some mills the height at which furnaces are customarily placed above the ground kept them high and dry though pumps, tracks, and stored steel were under water.

Estimates are now being made as to the amount of business which the flood produced. Steel says that "Estimates for requirements for rehabilitation in flood districts range up to 100,000 tons." Railroad bridges and washed out tracks will of course be immediately replaced; highway bridges as soon as the approaches can be reconstructed; in some cases bridges will be strengthened or reconstructed at higher levels. Machine tool makers may benefit slightly due to possible speeding up by the flood of replacement of equipment bordering on the obsolete. Contrary to expectations there was apparently little shifting of business by consumers to mills beyond flood reach. The delay was not sufficiently prolonged.

In part at least the current high rate of operations is due to a rush of orders to mills to complete first quarter contracts. According to the magazine Steel only moderate interest thus far is manifest in second quarter requirements. The second quarter outlook appears indefinite, with the probability of larger building and railroad orders, but the determining factor is the rate of retail demand for automobiles. Prices are firm, including scrap.

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute today estimated steel production during the current week at 62.0 per cent of capacity, compared with 53.7 (revised) in the preceding week and 53.5 a month ago. A year ago production was at the rate of 44.4 per cent of capacity.

The rise of 8.3 points, or 15½ per cent over last week, carried production to the highest levels since the institute began compiling the figures on its present basis in October, 1933.

Engineering Awards Rise During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Engineering construction volume during the past week totaled $34,111,000, compared with $33,606,000 in the previous week and $18,584,000 in the like period last year, according to Engineering News-Record.

This week's total is made up of private, $12,885,000 and public, $21,226,000, of which federal is $307,000 and State and municipal, $20,919,000. Corresponding values a year ago are: private, $4,623,000; public, $13,961,000; federal, $2,035,000, and state and municipal, $11,926,000.

Waterworks, bridges and unclassified projects show a gain over last week, sewerage and earthwork and waterways a loss, other classifications are about even. The values for this week are: commercial buildings, $4,582,000; industrial buildings, $4,416,000; public buildings, $3,171,000; streets and roads, $8,013,000; bridges $4,149,000; public sewerage, $1,676,000; waterworks, $1,975,000; earthwork and drainage, $130,000; unclassified, $5,999,000.

Retail Newspaper Advertising Gains

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP)—Retail advertising reached 17,646,579 lines in the newspapers of 65 major cities during the week ended March 21 and was 6.1 per cent above the total for the corresponding week a year ago, Advertising Age reported.

The 1935 figure was 16,625,164 lines. For the year to date retail advertising linage was 1.9 per cent ahead of 1935.

E. G. Budd Cash Stock Subscriptions $1,400,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 30—The Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company has received cash subscriptions in excess of $1,400,000 for stocks purchased on option warrants, Edward G. Budd, president, announced following the annual meeting of stockholders.

"This is very gratifying," Mr. Budd said. "We anticipate the full $4,500,000 will be received by the time the last series of warrants expires. We shall need that additional working capital to handle the anticipated increase in both our automobile business and our light-weight railway equipment business."

Mr. Budd announced that a five-year $5,000,000 loan received from the Federal Reserve Bank has been reduced to $3,800,000 largely with funds received from the sale of the British Pressed Steel Company.

Corporate Accounting Result Of Intelligent Conjecture

This is the second of four articles discussing the proposed new tax on corporate surpluses.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—In appraising the consequences of the proposed tax on undivided corporate earnings we need first to have an elementary understanding of corporate accounting. All such accounting starts with the balance sheet and ends with the income statement.

Balance sheets and income statements are necessarily made up in dollars, but most assets and most liabilities—in fact all assets except actual cash, and all liabilities except actual debts—are not originally in dollars at all. They have to be interpreted into figures to the right of a dollar sign. And the interpretation is in most cases a refined guesswork. Most of the misunderstanding about corporate finance arises out of a public failure to grasp the difference between $1,000,000 (actual) in cash and $1,000,000 (guesswork) in brick and machinery. Essentially it is the difference between a dollar and a "dollar's worth."

On corporation balance sheets there appear, on the asset side, a dollar valuation for "plant account" (a guess), "good will" (another guess), inventory (ultimate sales prices guessed at), "notes receivable" (a bet on the solvency of the individual from whom the money is to be received) and cash (a fact, except that the bulk of it is usually kept in a bank, and banks have been known to fail).

The Bookkeeper's Problem

Corporate liabilities consist first of "notes payable" (a very decided fact, a promise given to a bank or other creditor, and due very soon); then bonded debt (another decided fact, but not due so soon). In the ordinary dictionary sense of "something that must be paid" these are a corporation's *only* liabilities.

Many laymen have pondered, however, over the strange fact that the liabilities on a balance sheet always equal the assets. This is no accident. When the bookkeepers have footed up in imaginary dollars all the assets, and subtracted all the actual debts, then (with certain exceptions to be discussed in a moment) they write down the difference, or equity, as belonging to the owners. This item is generally divided into two separate items, "capital" and "surplus," but in Wall Street it is generally pronounced as one word "capitalandsurplus." The capital figure generally consists of the par value of the capital stock outstanding, par values being an old-fashioned convention. The remainder therefore is surplus.

"Capitalandsurplus" really means "the amount by which the imaginary dollar total of assets exceeds the dollar total of actual liabilities." It is something like "paper profits" in the stock market—the "difference between what you think you have and what you know you owe." Capital and surplus are called liabilities in bookkeeping for the sole purpose of making both sides come out even.

"Reserves" in bookkeeping appear *on the liability side*, below the notes and bonds, and above the capital and surplus. They are a theoretical allowance for predictable costs, or losses, and the larger the allowance for reserves the smaller the remainder for "capital and surplus." Reserves neither *are* cash, nor *represent* it, nor do they represent any earmarking of cash, nor need there be any cash behind them; they can appear on the balance sheet of a corporation which owes the banks more cash than it has to its name.

Reserves are an amount, on the liability side, by which the estimated equity or capitalandsurplus is shrunk to allow for anticipated contingencies.

The Question of Reserves

In fact reserves sometimes do not appear on a balance sheet at all, for the simple reason that the estimate of the assets has been shrunk by the amount of contingent loss. Thus the Dec. 31, 1935, balance sheet of U. S. Steel Corporation, published last week, simply lists its property account of $1,338,000,000 on the asset side "after depletion, depreciation, and amortization reserves" which an itemization on a working sheet shows as $1,124,000,000. Had these "reserves" been put on the *liability* side of the balance sheet, in accordance with the practice of some corporations, the property account on the *asset* side would have totaled approximately $2,462,000,000. Both the *total assets* and the *total liabilities* would have looked bigger by the amount of the reserves, but the net effect on "capital and surplus" of leaving the reserves out of the liability side by subtracting them in the first place from the asset side would be the same.

Setting up "reserves" merely consists of putting on the blue spectacles of conservatism while looking at the property, the inventory, or the prospects. When put on the *liability* side they are a sort of conservative afterthought to take care of over-optimism on the *asset* side. In this sense corporate reserves are like personal reserve. It has been said that the English invented the reserve system in banking because they are a reserved nation.

Income Called a Guess

Having looked over the corporate balance sheet and seen how largely it is the product of guesswork and judgment expressed in conventional bookkeeping form, and how little it is a structure of concrete objective fact, we can now look at the income statement.

Here we find the same thing. The Wall Street security analyst who looks with skepticism at the balance sheets of optimistic corporations and suspects "hidden assets" in the balance sheets of conservative corporations, applies the same personal tests to their income statements. And the statistical services in Wall Street do not state that a corporation "had a net income" of so-and-so-much; they say it had a "*reported* net income."

Earnings, or net income, are the excess of takings over spendings. That sounds simple. But in the item of spendings, or outlay, or costs, must come certain charges which are wholly imaginary and conjectural. These consist of depreciation, depletion, and obsolescence. They are effected sometimes by an addition to the "reserve" account on the liability side, sometimes by cutting off some of the imaginary values from the asset side. In any case they must be charged as an annual expense even though the corporation has not spent a cent during the year to keep its properties in repair or up to date. Hence the "reported net income," being calculated after a guess, must itself be a guess.

Depreciation Policy

A curious result of this dependence of the reported income on the depreciation, etc., estimates is that corporations often report different incomes to the Government and to their stockholders. The Bureau of Internal Revenue has certain ideas about depreciation allowances, to which corporations must conform on their tax returns. But many industrial corporations are far more conservative than the bureau permits. They would like to make much larger deductions for depreciation and obsolescence, not solely because it would shrink the income guess on which they must pay taxes, but because they want to be on the safest possible side of safe. So their reports to stockholders, reflecting much larger depreciation and obsolescence charges than their reports to the Government, show consequently smaller net income, and there is often a world of difference between "statutory net income," as reported to the Government, and "net income" as reported to stockholders. One purpose, or at least result, of this is to damp down the tendency of stockholders to "clamor for dividends."

Such heavy depreciation and obsolescence "write-offs," characteristic of leading American corporations, result in the property being carried at very low values. General Electric has spent about $200,000,000 on its property and carries it at about $50,000,000, having written off $150,000,000 over the years in such charges against earnings. The experienced security analyst in Wall Street therefore looks behind the "reported earnings" to the habits of the particular corporation.

As a result of the disparity between statutory net income and publicly reported earnings, it is quite possible that under the new tax proposal many corporations paying as much in dividends as their reported earnings, might still be taxed on statutory "undivided profits." For example, X corporation might report $1,000,000 earnings to its stockholders and pay $1,000,000 in dividends. But its "taxable net income" according to Treasury reckoning might be $1,500,000 and in consequence it might have to pay tax on $500,000 "undivided profits."

On the other hand the depreciation ideas of many utility managements are less conservative than those of the Government. They do not think their property depreciates as fast as the Government allows them to think. Hence they use the Government depreciation allowance for taxpaying purposes, since it makes their taxable income smaller, while they use their own depreciation ideas in their reports to stockholders, which consequently make their income look larger.

(To be continued)

Mining in Manitoba Develops Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., March 30—The development of the mining of precious and base metals as one of the major industries of Manitoba is reflected in figures issued by the mining recorder's office.

The industry now gives employment to about 2000 persons, and the annual pay roll amounts to $2,500,000. Nearly $8,000,000 was spent in 1935 for additional machinery and other supplies.

The estimated value of the mineral production for 1935 is slightly over $10,000,000. The products produced principally are gold, 146,544 ounces; silver, 1,300,000 ounces; copper, 37,000,000 pounds, and zinc, 54,000,000 pounds.

Railroads' February Income Up 30 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York, March 30

REPORTS received so far indicated that railroad earnings for February and for the first two months of the year were substantially ahead of the same period a year ago.

The first 57 roads reporting turned in increases of 20.4 per cent in gross and 30.0 per cent in net operating income for February over the same month in 1935.

Improvement in the first two months was 15.3 per cent in gross and 38.9 per cent in net operating income over last year.

China Temporarily Pegging Currency To British Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's still relatively new managed currency has at last had to choose between following American or British trends, and it has gone British. But this fact has only served to elicit definite statements that the money of China is by no means permanently "pegged" to sterling.

Although the Central Bank of China at last raised the China-U. S. dollar rate half a point after "straddling" with one foot on the U. S. dollar, one on the pound, for many weeks, it was made clear that such course was taken only because for the moment it was felt that the pound was the most stable currency.

Factors such as the veterans bonus legislation and fears of American inflation caused the initial shift in rate with the Chinese dollar adhering to its British rate of ½-½, while moving from U. S. 29¾ to U. S. .30¼, but it was indicated that there was belief in Shanghai and Nanking that the long haul might find the American dollar regarded as more firmly established than the British pound.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Ministry of Finance must deal with conditions as they arise, managing its dollar in such fashion as to keep it near to what is regarded as the norm. If, as has just occurred, the American dollar moves in a way giving promise of a shift back later—or of a major change due to inflation or something else apart from general world conditions—the Chinese dollar will adhere to the pound; but if Britain were to get into war, for example, the Chinese dollar would promptly transfer its allegiance to Washington.

The local British press tends to interpret the situation as one where the influence of the "sterling group" has definitely been extended to include China. Best independent information, however, shows the Chinese dollar still not "pegged" to any other currency, save as a short-term measure subject to change without notice.

Buying of Spring Goods Stimulates Trade in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 30—Business in Chicago during the past week was greatly stimulated by frantic last-minute rushes for Easter wares, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Wholesalers were swamped with demands from merchants who had delayed or curtailed earlier orders. With Miss and Mrs. America showing inclination to dress up for Easter on a scale unknown since 1929 and with tastes going strongly to brightly toned creations, manufacturers and wholesalers are finding it hard to keep up with last-minute needs. The orders came from all over the country.

Retail Chicago had a better week than a year ago, although it was decidedly spotty. Busy days and others less active were sandwiched together, giving combined turnover volume well up to expectations.

Chicago's industrial area also moved ahead. Local steel mills were called upon to handle orders usually placed in the flood area of Pennsylvania in addition to their regular commitments. In like fashion, other heavy goods producers met firm demands for their wares.

Railroad and local transit movements were ahead of a year ago. Public utilities had an average week.

French Confidence In Own Currency Becoming Weaker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 30—Despite repeated reassurances by the Government that France's currency will not be tampered with, most Frenchmen today are asking whether the franc will be forced off gold before the elections or deliberately devalued immediately after them.

Uneasiness at the troubled European situation, added to apprehension over the coming elections, has seriously weakened the country's faith in the franc and precipitated a crisis of confidence which speculators have utilized in the most violent of frequent attacks against French currency.

Minister Denies Devaluation

Maral Regnier, Minister of Finance, today issued an official denial of persistent reports that an embargo on gold was scheduled for the Easter week end. He vigorously denounced rumors of imminent devaluation and reiterated that the Government remains resolutely opposed to any change in the value of the franc and is determined to keep French currency on gold at the present rate.

The raising of the discount rate from 3½ to 5 per cent—decided at an emergency meeting by the governors of the Bank of France Saturday evening—appears to confirm the Government's intention to do everything possible to defend the franc. With the gold cover still over 70 per cent as against the legal limit of 40 per cent, this task will be easy—at least until after the elections if Frenchmen retain confidence in their own currency.

Tremendous withdrawals from banks and postal savings accounts, however, testify to the public's apprehension. The last statement of the Bank of France revealed a sudden jump of over 600,000,000 francs in currency issued, as well as certain other significant signs, interpreted generally as amounting to disguised inflation.

See Serious Situation

Furthermore, public opinion was unfavorably impressed by the Government's action in demanding and obtaining from Parliament recently permission to borrow an extra 6,000,000,000 francs for national defense. Certain observers point out that since only about one third of this amount is needed for defense purposes this year, the Government's insistence on the whole amount is an indication of the serious situation of the Treasury. It is acknowledged that almost the entire loan of over 3,000,000,000 francs borrowed from Britain recently has now been used up, and financial observers point out that interest payments on the national debt now absorb nearly 40 per cent of the entire budget.

Despite this strained situation, however, the impression in the best informed financial circles is that everything possible will be done to avoid any devaluation until after the elections. Indeed, there are charges that the present monetary crisis is in great part being deliberately provoked by conservative parties who wish to scare voters from supporting the popular front, whose program includes nationalization of credit and particularly of the Bank of France.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Nothing in Particular

THERE are those who can go off for a week end and, when they return, feel as though they had not been away at all. They remark to inquiring friends: "Oh, it was awfully dull. Nothing going on. No excitement." Whereas, if the truth were known, they had been in the midst of most exciting things and just around the corner from them were endless possibilities; perhaps, even, thrills and daring adventures—but they never knew it.

Every little town is full of interest—Main Street is packed with it, as we have heard.

* * *

JUST TAKE TARNVILLE, for instance, where Jane and I spent a recent week end. There's a typical little New England town, if there ever was one; right on the sea, quiet, no rich visitors; a place where even the town pump has not yet advanced far enough to become a faucet.

Well, perhaps it was our "nose for news" that filled our two days with—no, not thrills—but things that help make provocative chapters for novels.

No sooner were we off the train than we spied an old pilot house, doing duty as a summer house in a pretty garden. And almost every yard we passed had some old chicken house or barn, converted into temporary summer homes with curtains flapping at the windows.

We ventured to inquire about one of these which looked forlornly tenantless. Its landlady, who almost completely filled the abode, did not need to tell us its charms; for we set to work at once, mentally, to paint those window sills a brilliant yellow, to put a dash of black around the blue painted window frames, blue gauze frilled curtains, a rag rug on the rough floor, a brilliant flowered cover on the sagging couch, a few coats of blue and yellow paint on the decrepit chairs; and, by the time we left it, we even had flowers blooming in a little window box.

* * *

THERE WAS THE town bank which we passed, a frame building which looked like "easy money to bandits"—a mere papier maché structure, without even gratings or screens; and we could not resist planning how the family which lived above it could easily bore a hole down through their own floor and divest the bank of all of the church funds or the hard-earned savings of the fishermen. Fortunately, we ourselves were to be only transients.

And, as if to offset the inadequacy of the bank, a most substantial brick memorial stood beside it; and, when we discovered that it was the Hall for the G. A. R. soldiers, we could not help wondering why these fellows needed a more impregnable building than the town funds.

* * *

NO STREET CARS run in Tarnville—but they did once; for here and there we saw the remains of one still flaunting its command to "Pay as you enter." Neglected by the roadside, it had abandoned all hope, as if one day years ago everything in the little town had halted (remember the fairy tale of the Sleeping Beauty?), the street cars not getting even so far as their car barns.

And so at last our wanderings led us and our suitcases to the fresh little room which was to shelter us. Its two windows looked out to sea (which was thrill enough for any city dwellers), and its pink-tipped, frilly curtains and big, high-stepping bed were our delight.

But a shock awaited us. "Do I look like that?" each asked the other, after peering for the first time into the Colonial mirror. And, the answer in each case being "No," we decided that the Puritan who had owned it had the glass made in a greenish hue in order to discourage any vain person who dared to look therein.

It seemed a shame to go to sleep that night—what with the lovely swish of the sea, the distant sound of bell buoys and the delicious feeling of being in a strange, new town.

* * *

NOW, WHEN THE Tarnville town clock strikes 9 p. m., something happens; it is followed by two seemingly mocking extra rings, each in turn followed by a funny little "toot" from somewhere. This mystery we never solved. But, on our first night, just as the last "toot" sounded, a witch-like woman opened her cottage door across the street and let out a witch-like black cat who immediately joined other black felines in staging a sort of cubist drama below our window. Dashing from stone wall to flower-bed, and back again, jumping at each other unawares from behind bushes, forming clean-cut silhouettes in the moonlight, and letting out wild shrieks at intervals, they "amused us mightily" as the great diarist would say.

Between us, Jane and I concocted an exciting tale about the rocky island we could see from the window—pirates, of course, figuring largely in it, and a mermaid whose golden tresses, at midnight, formed a halo around the island on moonlight nights. And what a laugh we had next morning, when Jane declared that she did see that golden light around the island when she happened to wake on the stroke of midnight.

* * *

MORNING REVEALED TO us the "oldest inhabitant," living right across the street, next to the black cat's abode. There he sat on his chair at the edge of the road every fine day, they said, and what he didn't note about happenings in the town wasn't worth noting. But he failed to prove to us that he had the usual story-telling voraciousness of an oldest inhabitant.

"This is a valuable cane," he'd assure us, holding up one of those that helped him to his chair; but why valuable he could not really say. "The isinglass factory has been closed since the war," was another of his remarks which set us again on the alert for a real newspaper story. "They used isinglass for something in the war," he added. Well, it was true that the isinglass factory at the end of the lane was closed tight as a trap and that was all we gathered from the oldest inhabitant.

Out on the headland we lay for hours at a time. It seemed so far from the world—a country by itself; and here we found other things besides the sharp, salty breezes and the warm sun. We found some of the friendliest swallows in the world, darting about in their swift, arrowlike way, getting almost into our mouths and onto the pages of our books; and we looked down from our high perch on many amateur fishermen catching absurdly small black fish, and real fishermen hauling in their lobster pots.

There were great rock quarries on the way to a hill from which we knew there would be a splendid view. The quarries' yawning pools gave us awesome feelings and reminded us of "The Mill on the Floss," and the tragic end of its villain.

* * *

THEN SUDDENLY THIS chapter ended and one of lighter vein began, for we had reached the top of the hill where the view was, and there was something besides the view. We spied a piece of dangling paper tied to the branch of a tree, and read it: "Dear Bill" (it said, laconically) "wait for me. Sue." Few words, but they spoke volumes. And when Bill got the note (if he did) he got also a verse or two he didn't expect, pinned beside it, for we were rhymesters of sorts:

"A story here is thus revealed,
'Dear Bill' and Sister Sue,
We've found their very trysting place
Where they are wont to woo.

"Whoever you may be, fond Bill,—
Whoever, Sister Sue,
Here's to your future happiness,
May all your dreams come true."

There were Sabbath-breakers, too, at Tarnville, for down below the hill we spied a townsman surreptitiously mending his roof despite the sanctified, white-spired church which was his neighbor. Perhaps he had arranged, wickedly, that it was the back part of his roof where none could see, church being ended for the day, and the preacher, by this time, far away. How innocent he was of the two pairs of eagle eyes watching him from the hilltop. What if they told the preacher?

* * *

YES, THERE'S PLENTY to see and learn even in a slow-moving little town, if one has eyes wide open and a nose for news. One may turn over its pages to chapter after chapter. There is no need to go home to the city remarking (like that boy in the old story who, unknown to himself, escaped by a halfbreath some highway robbers as he traveled through a dark wood) that "nothing has happened,—at least nothing in particular."

MARGARET CASWALL

Before a Grocer's Window

ENTRANCED, she stood, forgetful of her errand,
To let her eyes feast on the colors there,—
Gray-green asparagus in tidy bundles,
Blue-green of cabbage, yellow-green of pear,
Russet of pineapple and the amber hue
Of lyric melons, labeled honey-dew.

With eagerness, she studied jars of seeds
Wrinkled and brown but, to her practiced eye,
Bursting with promise, springing green on green,
Sending up vivid shoots to greet the sky.
No need of any words to know her birth
Was close to gardens and spring and new-turned earth.

Sighing, she turned and hurried in to buy
Potatoes, then came quickly through the door.
Again stood by the window to drink deep
Of color and beauty, forgot the city's roar,
The pavement's dirt, knew only scent and glow
Of gardens she had played in long ago.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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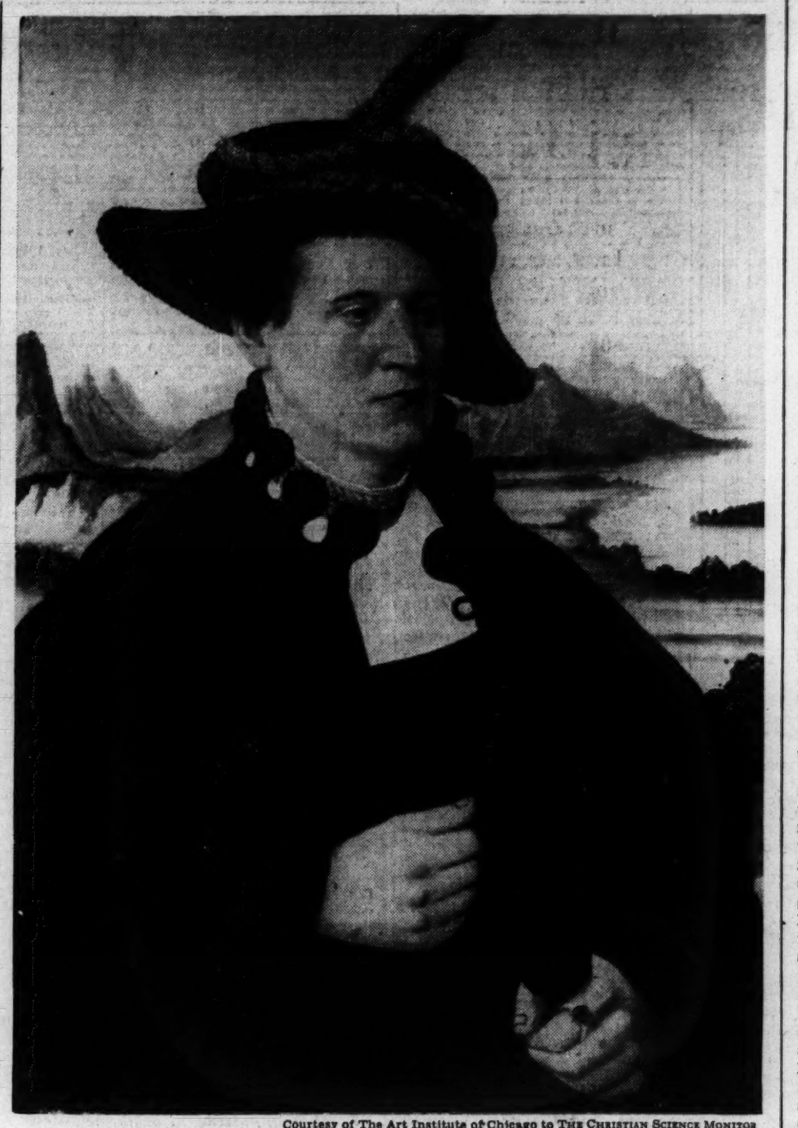

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF FRIEDRICH ROHRBACH, *by Conrad Faber von Creuznach*

A FEW years ago, as the result of painstaking research, an art historian discovered the name and identity of an artist who had been a successful portrait painter in Frankfurt, Germany, during the first half of the sixteenth century.

Conrad Faber was born in Creuznach about the year 1500. He was known as a designer for wood-engravings, but his principal work seems to have been portraits. He painted about thirty of the Holzhausen family and their relatives and connections sometime between 1530 and 1550, and it was a study of this well-known series that resulted in the discovery of the artist's name. Now he can be claimed as one of the first painters of the German school, the same from which Holbein derived.

Conrad Faber became a burgher of Frankfurt in 1538, and seems to have added the words von Creuznach (from Creuznach) to his family name at that time, signing his pictures C v C, or Conrad von Creuznach.

He had a definite method of painting. The men all look to the right and the women to the left. All the portraits show head, shoulders and hands, and there is generally a landscape background worked out in detail, sometimes containing towns. The sitters evidently desired to appear as important as possible, and wore their best clothes, which Conrad painted with meticulous fidelity. In this portrait the twisted hatband, the feather, and the embroidered collar show his ability at representing such things, as well as the ring which is prominently displayed. The women's portraits are not always so attractive, as they seemed to have a tendency to wear too much jewelry.

Conrad cannot be called a penetrating portrait painter. He records ably the likenesses of his sitters, but he evidently was not concerned with their moods any more than are the majority of portrait photographers today.

We don't know much about Friedrich Rohrbach, the subject of this picture, now in the Worcester Collection at The Art Institute of Chicago, but he seems to have been a man of some importance in his community. The other portraits by Conrad show men of the same type, serious and substantial, with an abundant supply of self-respect.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

A Thousand Shades of Green

IT WAS spring at Allways. And you will forgive me if I suggest that spring at Allways is a little greener, a little more melodious, and a little more dramatic than anywhere else.

Dramatic is the only word for the way spring came that year. For weeks the earth had been icebound, like an empty theater. Then, suddenly, the lights were turned on, up above. The delicate fingers of the wind switched away the dust sheets of the snow. And the empty arena filled, as though with cloaks and dresses and scarves, in a thousand shades of green. And the orchestra began to tune up. A faint ripple of bird song in the forest, like the flute that always seems to be having such fun, all on its own, in the orchestra pit. And then more melody, sweet and sudden, from the woodwind, and soon, an exquisite chaos of music—a phrase here, a phrase there—up, down, and sideways—the lovely, unorganized music of spring, holding in it the echo of summer dances—the rough, fresh music which a man can weave to the patterns of his heart's desire.

Drama, drama everywhere. The spears of the daffodils were thrust through the earth with a single arrogant gesture. Or so it seemed. Like a white scarf thrown over a dancer's shoulders the apple-blossom covered the bare boughs. Or so it seemed. You found yourself staring at an empty stage—and suddenly, before your eyes, a transformation scene was taking place.—BEVERLEY NICHOLS, in "A Village in a Valley." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Cranmer Journeys to Greenwich

AFTER the peace and quiet of Cambridge, it seemed to Thomas Cranmer that London, with its square mile of buildings and its hundred thousand souls, was a very great and busy city. From his inn near the Guildhall to the wharf at Westminster, where the royal barge awaited him, was a considerable distance to walk; but walking was an exercise he always relished, and the crowded streets, abounding in signs of prosperity and activity and contentment, were interesting and diverting. Shops of carvers and guilders, missal-makers and illuminators, were opened wide to show the wares so enticingly advertised by gay outside signs. Nobles in rich embroidery, an occasional duke or marquis distinguished by his cloth-o'-gold, wealthy merchants of distinction gorgeously appareled in silks and velvets, thronged the goldsmiths' shops. . . .

The majestic tidal river was dotted with gray barges and sail-boats whose cloth had weathered to an old parchment hue. At the busy wharves bobbed high and stubby ships with painted figureheads and furled sails; beyond, facing the cobblestoned street that was like jasper and gold whenever the sun pierced the light fog, were tall, fair houses, black-and-white half-timbered taverns and hostels. Farther down the river, near the bend, appeared noble palaces and gardens, residences of bishops and lords, numerous monasteries and churches and hospitals—two-thirds of the great city was Church property!—all dominated by the great Gothic dome of St. Paul's.

A cold wind was blowing the fog up from the marshes as the royal barge scraped alongside the stone quay at Greenwich. The boatman reached for the ring with his hook, and Cranmer stepped ashore. . . .

The room Cranmer entered was large and dark, the mullioned windows filled with small lead-framed panes of painted glass, the walls warmed by oak paneling of linen-fold pattern, capped by a colored plaster frieze. The royal arms were emblazoned in a plaster panel above the great fireplace. A large table, merely an oak board on trestles, occupied the center of the room, and instead of chests to sit on there were numerous X-shaped chairs with velvet seats and backs. A small dais, on which stood a great oak chair or throne, was at one end of the room and a tall carven Flemish cupboard at the other.

Two men stood at the window conversing. One of them was a big, burly man with a scanty red beard, wearing a richly ornamented doublet of cloth-of-gold slashed in perpendicular lines and embroidered with jewels, and a surcoat of crimson embroidered in gold and lined with ermine. There was lace at his sleeves, gold chains about his thick neck, and a richly jeweled flat cap with a flowing feather on his head.

Cranmer, recognizing the King, sank on one knee. Henry the Eighth turned and silently regarded the meekly bowed head.—ARTHUR STYRON, in "The Three Pelicans, Archbishop Cranmer and the Tudor Juggernaut." (New York: Harrison Smith & Robert Haas.)

Prairie Land in Spring

I AM lonely for the prairie
Every season of the year;
Through summer, autumn, winter,
And now that spring is here
My heart with endless longing
Remembers star-filled night,
The symphony of silence,
And larks in rapid flight.
And when I see the bonfires
In this alien village street,
And hear the boisterous laughter
When neighbor children meet
At dusk, to light the brush-piles;
Smoke spirals through the air,
While my heart remembers prairie,
And fires smoldering there.
Distant mow-lands will be burning
The flame will light the sky;
And for a few days after
The blackened fields will lie
A bed of filmy ashes;
A rain or two, and then
The vast expanse of prairie
Will shade to green, again!

B. B. COOPER

"Righteous government"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ANSWER to a number of inquiries as to her politics, Mary Baker Eddy issued the following statement, which appeared in the *Boston Post*, November, 1908: "I am asked, 'What are your politics?' I have none, in reality, other than to help support a righteous government; to love God supremely, and my neighbor as myself." This statement is recorded on page 276 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany."

What did Mrs. Eddy mean by "a righteous government"? Evidently, that which is right in government. But herein lies the controversy between political parties—the disagreement as to what is the right means to an end. That which seems right for one class or group may seem unfair to another, and so new legislation is frequently demanded in an attempt to meet the needs of all.

Mrs. Eddy, whose deep spiritual insight into reality enabled her to be the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was able to see beyond political differences to the true fundamentals of right government—that which reflects God's government and therefore benefits all. Her declaration that she had no politics "other than to help support a righteous government" warrants this conclusion. Her great love for God, good, enabled her to understand true government.

Through her discovery of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy learned that God, the creator of the universe, governs His creation, including man, through divine laws operating ever for the welfare and happiness of all. Man, the full representative of God, expresses God's being, and therefore is subject to His law of love and goodness, which controls all that He created. It was through revelation that Moses received the Ten Commandments—a code of "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not," designed to lead the human race toward righteousness. A fuller revelation of the spirit of divine law was given by our Saviour, who re-emphasized the Mosaic law, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, . . . soul, . . . mind . . . and . . . love thy neighbour as thyself." And love, Paul said, "is the fulfilling of the law." And is it not so? One who loves has no desire to harm or exploit his neighbor. One who truly loves, loves all, and is always seeking ways to do good and to bless all mankind.

Humanity, however, does not fully understand and obey the divine law of Love. We still need moral and economic codes to regulate the conduct and business of mankind. But only as these laws express some measure of God's universal love and impartial justice will their effect be beneficial to all alike. Mrs. Eddy has said in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 209), "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes,—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply." Conversely, we can say that only that which blesses all blesses one, for one person or group cannot be truly blessed at the expense or exploitation of others. Therefore, proportionately as a government brings genuine benefit to all may its codes be judged righteous.

Blinded by the mesmerism and prejudice produced by partisan politics, men are frequently unable to comprehend what is best for the welfare and happiness of the governed and, therefore, may uphold what is wrong and condemn what is right, applaud bad motives and discredit good ones. To uphold a righteous government it is essential to detect and reject unrighteousness, but one is not upholding good government when he fails to recognise what is right, and lends his thought and voice only to condemning what appears to him to be wrong.

In a tribute to a former President of the United States, Mrs. Eddy gives a good example of her support of righteousness in government. She says, "Through divine Love the right government is assimilated, the way pointed out, the process shortened, and the joy of acquiescence consummated" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 292).

Let us pray, then, as did Solomon, that divine Love may give us wisdom, clear-sightedness, and an "understanding heart to . . . discern between good and bad" that when we pass judgment on those charged with grave responsibilities, our criticism may be wise, just, and helpful. Only thus are we supporting righteousness in government. Only thus are we loving God supremely, and our neighbor as ourself.

Playing for the Farmers To Sing

THERE is an annual gathering of all the farm organizations of the state, for a three-day meeting in Baltimore. For years we have been attending these meetings, hearing the farmers' tales of victory and defeat. Not knowing that I was destined to marry a farmer, I studied to be an accompanist, at the conservatory of music, and for twenty-seven years I have been furnishing the music for these gatherings. When the children were small, many times I have played, with one in my lap and one on each side of me, with never a word out of them. I'll never forget the time I carried with me an infant four months old, parked her on the top of the grand piano in the midst of the blankets and coats, and on the very last day of the meeting introduced her to the audience, which had not known that the baby was in existence.

Several times it has been my delight to insist upon accompanying a soloist who feared the handling of the piano by a country woman. I have enjoyed watching the relief that stole across his countenance when the introduction was played and I toned down to let him lead. In the period just after the war, the various societies cooperating in those meetings decided to hire a professional leader for the group singing. He in turn insisted on bringing his own accompanist, who would receive a fee also. The director asked if he would be willing to meet the accompanist whom the farmers had used for many years, and I saw the look of appreciation on his face as my fingers picked out the favorite tunes of the public generally and farmers in particular.

Playing for the farmers to sing is my favorite indoor sport. I have been accompanist for other organizations, and I say, without fear of denial, that a farm crowd will out-sing the city crowd of like size every time. By the side of the farmer is usually found his wife. Elsewhere in the room, the son and his wife will be found, also. I have played in many states, and so far, I have found, the Maryland farmers out-sing the farmers in any other state.—EVELYN HARRIS, in "The Barter Lady." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Seen in the Shetlands

THE Isles of Shetland are the most northerly group of the numerous islands comprising the British Isles. So remote are they as to retain much of the tradition of their Norse ancestry as regards customs, languages and place-names.

We visited these islands in the spring, a delightful time of year, when the valleys were yellow with primroses and the whole country stirring to life after the long winter.

The harbor of Lerwick was thronged with vessels of the various fleets assembled there for the season's herring fishing. During the morning these boats came in from sea, lying low in the water with the weight of the fish they were carrying. One after another they were tied up to the quay; then a man would come ashore with a basketful of silver herrings on his shoulder, marching up to the building, where the day's sale was proceeding, to sell his catch to one or other of the dealers. Returning to his ship, it would steam off up the harbor to the yard, where it was unloaded in an incredibly short time.

To see these men handling the slippery herrings was indeed a lesson in efficiency. From past experience, one knew how difficult it was to carry a full basket of fish and spill none by the way!

A gleaming, silvery stream of herrings was poured into deep wooden troughs, to be dealt with by the lassies standing on either side. They were eventually packed into barrels, between layers of salt, and were then ready for export.

At one time much whale fishing was done round these coasts, but we saw only one whaling station in use. This one was built on the shores of a sea-loch, or "voe," as they call them there. It was owned and worked by Norwegians, tall, broad-shouldered men, making an easy job of what in less experienced hands would have been a difficult and unpleasant piece of work.

The chief industry carried on by the women was the spinning, knitting and weaving of the wool from their Shetland sheep. The sheep were many of them owned by the crofters, who were allowed to run a certain number on the hills. Not too many, as food was scanty enough even in summer, and the winters were long before the grass grew again.

One croft in which we stayed was farmed by a man and his wife. Her cares centered chiefly round the house. For she milked the cows, churned the butter and made the scones and oatcake, which latter delicacies take the place of bread in those northern households.

In front of the house lay the little garden, facing south and protected to some extent by surrounding stone walls. But, after a real gale of wind had swept violently over the hill, round the house and away down the length of the island, there was much excitement to discover where all the uprooted cabbages had been blown and to retrieve as many as possible to replant. Incredible as it may seem, the cabbages were little the worse for their adventure.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Red Cross Plans Extensive Aid; Oath Repeal Law Loses Report

Boston Today

Red Cross Aid For All in Need

To those left in need by the flood, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, national chairman of the Red Cross, brought strong currents of hope today. He assured Governor Curley this morning that in cases where individuals experienced damages which they cannot repair themselves the Red Cross will see that the work is done.

This extends as far as building new homes for some, rebuilding and repairing others, replacing or restoring furnishings in others.

"That," Governor Curley told him, "takes care of the home owner, "but how about small businesses, those little stores, for example, that were cleaned out?"

"The Red Cross will take care of those, too," Admiral Grayson replied. "Storekeepers who cannot rehabilitate their businesses will be put back on their feet."

"And how about farms?" the Governor persisted, "many farmers lost their livestock, many cannot plant this year."

"They, too, will be taken care of. We will see that they at least get a start."

The Red Cross has emphasized that after the temporary period of giving immediate flood aid is passed, all cases brought to their notice will be carefully investigated and help extended only to those who cannot otherwise help themselves.

Admiral Grayson arrived in Lowell shortly after noon today. He will continue his inspection of the Merrimac River valley, stopping at Nashua, Manchester and Concord, N. H.

Repeal of Oath Law Not Favored

The Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Law will be retained on the statute books as far as the joint legislative committee on education is concerned. Today, with Chairman Charles G. Miles breaking the five-to-five deadlock, by casting his ballot for retention, the committee voted to report "leave to withdraw" for the bill recently filed to repeal the oath.

The chairman placed the blame for failure of repeal directly on the shoulders of Prof. E. M. Winslow, formerly of Tufts and Prof. James A. McLaughlin of the Harvard Law School. Said Senator Miles:

"After having gone over my notes I couldn't possibly excuse the attitudes of Professors Winslow and McLaughlin in insulting and ridiculing a friendly committee which had voted last year 10 to 5 against this law."

It was recalled that the committee turned down the original oath law.

Before Senator Miles broke the tie today, five of the members had favored the repeal bill, five had opposed it, and four had reserved their rights to vote.

Chairman Miles declared that he had given careful study to his copious notes of the oath hearings over the week end. He had been impressed by Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison, who spoke for repeal and by John H. Walsh, State Commander, of the Legion, and the Rev. Royal Hayes, who both spoke for retention of the law.

Sweeping Court Changes Proposed

Striking at the practice of special justices practicing in their own courts, the recess Commission on the Investigation of the Judicial System recommended sweeping changes in a report filed with the Legislature today. The reorganization would affect district and municipal courts of the Commonwealth outside of Suffolk County.

Although several of the recommendations were accompanied by dissenting opinion, the proposed changes were supported by a majority of the commission.

Appointment by the Governor of an additional standing justice in Springfield, Worcester and Cambridge courts was proposed as well as the immediate appointment of three superior court justices. The proposal for the reorganization of the district courts is based on a modified circuit system of Suffolk County.

In attacking abuses of their positions by special justices, the report said:

"This commissioner is aware of instances in which the law partner of a special justice has tried cases before his partner presiding on the bench. Such disregard of ethical principles and public opinion is reprehensible and well merits the censure of all citizens. Some special justices, by their judicial influence, have succeeded in obtaining legal business for their partners or associates. As a matter of fact, some members of the bar covet the office of special justice merely to gain prestige. The title of "judge" is regarded as sure to lead to increased private practice.

The commission went on to quote Canon 31 of the American Bar Association, which declares that a judge "should not practice in the court in which he is a judge, even when presided over by another judge, or appear therein for himself in any controversy." The report drew attention to the undermining of public confidence in the courts brought about by such practices.

A majority of the commission, including Walter Perley Hall, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, went on record in favor of the immediate appointment of the three additional associate justices to the Superior Court bench. Besides Chief Justice Hall, the recommendation for additional Superior Court judges was signed by Commissioners John P. Feeney, well-known criminal lawyer, Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford, Harry M. Ehrlich, president of the Springfield Bar Association, and Representatives Paul J. McDonald of Chelsea and Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence. Those dissenting were Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, Representative Philip Sherman of Somerville, Representative Laurence Curtis of Boston and Representative Charles J. Innes of Boston.

The majority report for reorganization of the district courts on modified circuit basis provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Chief Justice with broad powers of assignment. The Chief Justice, who would receive $8000 a year, would be appointed from the list of standing justices, including the three new appointees proposed under the plan. Complete rotation of judges throughout the State is not contemplated. The Chief Justice would merely seek to assign judges to adjacent courts in order to co-ordinate efficiently the bulk of judicial work in the Commonwealth outside of Suffolk County. The plan, while making no definite provision for Suffolk County at this time, proposes that eventually Suffolk County should be organized on a separate and distinct circuit court basis.

The three new district court judges, however, would receive $6000 a year each. Standing judges who are called for extra work outside their own courts would receive additional compensation on a per diem basis, as yet undetermined. Special justices employed for criminal work would be paid on the same basis.

The commissioners endorsing the modified circuit proposal state definitely that the new system is directed at the eventual elimination of the use of special justices and the employment of a large number of standing justices on a full-time basis.

Commissioner Feeney, in signing the report for reorganization of the district court system, definitely stated that he would favor the establishment of the six-man jury system for trial of civil actions in district court if the Legislature did not see fit to adopt the plan for a modified circuit court system.

"If this plan is rejected," he said, "the establishment of the six-man jury system would at least destroy the main sources of public criticism, as special justices then would not be called upon to hand down decisions on civil cases."

Proposals for increasing the per diem pay of special justices to a minimum of $25 a day, if the bill is enacted preventing them from practicing in their own court, were favored by Commissioners Feeney, Ehrlich, and Lane. Representative Innes demanded that the pay of special justices be increased immediately to a maximum of $35 a day. Representative McDonald made a similar request, but stipulated that the increase should be either on a basis of $5 per hour or $25 for a full day's work.

Finance Board Reports

Complete list and brief summary of Finance Commission reports adverse to the Mansfield administration during 1935 follow:

Feb. 1, 1935—To the Mayor. Regarding the circumstances surrounding the determination by the Trustees of the George Robert White Fund in 1933 to construct a Prado or Park in the North End.

Feb. 18, 1935—To the City Council Opposing the adoption of an order to authorize a bond issue of $800 000 for the purchase of snow removal equipment

Feb. 20, 1935—To the Mayor Regarding purchase of bonds by Edmund L. Dolan, former City Treasurer, in the years 1930 to 1933, inclusive.

Feb. 25, 1935—To the Mayor. Regarding his request for a copy of testimony taken before the Finance Commission.

March 25, 1935—To the City Council. Recommending that immediate action be taken regarding approval of the gas lighting contracts.

April 6, 1935—To the Committee on Municipal Finance. Regarding fixing a limit on the property tax in the City of Boston.

April 10, 1935—To the Mayor. Reporting further on the Land Takings for the Layout and Construction of the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel.

April 26 1935—To the Mayor Opposing the City Council's request to abandon the system of Federal inspection of foods purchased for City institutions and recommending that this type of inspection be extended

May 13, 1935—To the City Council. Replying to an order adopted by that body requestiong the Finance Commission "to look into the so-called 'Patch Paving' contracts in the City of Boston."

June 1, 1935—To the Mayor. Requesting an explanation of his proposal to employ 28 additional constables.

June 11, 1935—To the Mayor Giving reasons why the form of contract made by the city with the dealers for the city's fuel oil and gasoline supply should be revised.

June 28, 1935—To the Mayor. Regarding the administration of the Boston City Hospital.

July 6, 1935—To the Mayor. Regarding the failure of the system for the collection of tolls at the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel.

July 20, 1935—To the Mayor. Regarding the contract for the repair of the Ferryboat Charles C. Donoghue; also opposing certain requirements of the contract for ship repair work.

July 23, 1935—To the Mayor Opposing the adoption of the recommendation of the Public Works Commissioner to award a contract for the reconstruction of the South Ferry to W. H. Ellis & Son Co

July 27, 1935—To the Mayor Protesting the practice of awarding city contracts without fair competitive bidding; also calling attention to contracts for Quincy Market Building repairs and the roofing contract at Deer Island.

Aug. 2, 1935—To the Mayor. Regarding the specifications of a contract to furnish kitchen equipment at the Long Island Hospital.

Aug. 5, 1935—To the Mayor. Regarding his contract policy.

Sept. 6, 1935—To the Civil Service Commissioner. Enclosing copy of report in regard to employment of 28 additional constables.

Sept. 10, 1935—To the Mayor. Relating to awards of contracts to other than the lowest bidder.

Sept. 14, 1935—To the Mayor. Relating to recommendations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for economies in the Fire Department.

Sept. 16, 1935—To the City Council. Relating to waste, extravagance and graft in connection with the proposed new court house.

Sept. 20, 1935—To the Mayor. Calling attention to irregularities in assignment of work at the entrances to the East Boston Traffic Tunnel to B. F. Hanrahan, an East Boston contractor; also the Mayor's reply

Sept. 21, 1935—To the Mayor. Urging speedy action on the making of proper plans for snow removal and the purchase of new equipment

Oct. 3, 1935—To the Mayor. Giving reasons why the Commission should not accede to a request from the Corporation Councel for copies of testimony taken by the Finance Commission.

Oct. 11, 1935—To the Mayor. Answering his letter in relation to the Commission's refusal to give to the Corporation Counsel copies of certain testimony.

Oct. 21, 1935—To the City Council Relating to the order for an appropriation for snow removal equipment.

Oct. 25, 1935—To the Mayor. Recommending further study by the snow survey committee to determine makes of trucks and plows to be purchased.

Oct. 25, 1935—To the Mayor. Relating to the work of the snow survey committee.

Oct. 28, 1935—To the City Council Recommending that action on the loan order for $460 000 for the renovation of the Quincy Market Building be deferred.

Oct. 30, 1935—To the Mayor Regarding the conditions under which the Commission allowed the Corporation Counsel to examine Finance Commission files relating to an investigation of E. L. Dolan, former City Treasurer.

Dolan Suit Attack Criticized

Boston's Finance Commission's annual report to the Legislature did not go unanswered today. The report criticized the Mansfield administration, laid particular stress upon its disapproval of the prosecution of Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer.

George R. Farnum, special counsel for the city legal department in the Dolan affair, characterized the Finance Commission report as "highly improper. It verges upon contempt of court," he asserted, "because the case is now pending."

As for the effect of the report on his prosecution of the case, Mr. Farnum said it reminded him of the old Arabian proverb, "The dogs yelp, but the caravan moves on."

The Finance Commission criticized him for resigning as a special investigator for that body and, allegedly, taking some Dolan case records with him. "I had to resign," he said today, "the Finance Commission, as reorganized by Governor Curley, was on the point of asking me to withdraw the Dolan case."

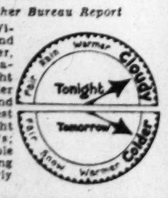
The suit in equity, signed by Mayor Mansfield personally, asks a true accounting of some $250,000 in reputed profits allegedly wrongfully made during his service as treasurer.

List and summary of Finance Commission's reports on this page.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and somewhat cooler, probably with occasional rain tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 40's; moderate variable winds becoming fresh northwesterly late Tuesday.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably rain and somewhat colder late tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Rain and somewhat colder late tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming fresh to strong northwest Tuesday afternoon or night overcast weather with rain late tonight or Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	68	Minneapolis	18	28
Bermuda	62	76	New Orleans	64	76
Chicago	36	52	New York	58	66
Denver	14	60	Norfolk	56	76
Helena	-12	4	Philadelphia	54	70
Jacksonville	64	72	St. Louis	42	68
Kansas City	34	64	San Francisco	48	60
Los Angeles	52	60	Washington	54	74
Miami	76	84			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 30.
B—Maximum, March 29.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:42 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Tuesday, 6:03 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:37 p. m.

State Ready For Action In R. I. Auto Case

Bill in Legislature Seeks to End Alleged Corruption in Warwick

Passage to Be Urged

Measure Gives Mayor Power to Oust Police Board and Appoint Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 30—The General Assembly is prepared to intervene in Rhode Island's $10 hit-and-run fatality case to wipe out alleged political corruption in Warwick.

A measure now in the Senate corporation committee, soon to be recommended for passage, will give Mayor John A. O'Brien power to abolish the police commission and appoint a new chief of police.

The Warwick Case

The reverberations surrounding the case in Warwick, in the district court of which Merrill T. Sission was fined $10 last week for leaving the scene of an accident after his car killed an 11-year-old Boy Scout, are traced to political intrigue of two years' duration.

More than a year ago postal authorities uncovered in Warwick the gangster hide-out of Carl Rettich, mail robber, who has been sent to Alcatraz for 25 years. At that time Mayor O'Brien and Attorney General John P. Hartigan, after an investigation, suspended Chief of Police Henry J. Ledoux and the police commission.

Hearing Scheduled

A hearing was scheduled, but before its opening the police chief and commissioner obtained an injunction from the Superior Court restraining Mayor O'Brien from interfering with the affairs of the police. No hearings on the restraining orders have been held. Each time a date was set a continuance was asked of the court and granted.

Because of this injunction Mayor O'Brien is powerless to act in the Sission case and only by legislative intervention can the Warwick situation be cleared up. Governor Green, who is keeping in touch with the case, cannot act under present city charter laws.

Political Background

The main reason for the deadlock is said to be that the Warwick City Council is Republican while the Mayor is a Democrat.

As Mayor O'Brien awaited recommendation of the new bill in the General Assembly, result of which will be a shake-up of the Warwick police officials, he announced that he will ask City Solicitor Joseph W. Grimes to resign.

The new act is a substitute measure that changes considerably the original Warwick charter bill which both party leaders had predicted would gain little support. This substitute act deals exclusively with the police department.

Broader Powers

Under the original act much broader powers were given to the Mayor. They were listed as follows:

The appointment of three members of the City Council to serve as license commissioners and issue all licenses.

Sole appointment of a Commissioner of Public Works, at $2800 annually, who would take over the duties of the water board and the highway commissioner, and have full authority over construction, repairs and maintenance of public buildings, other than the property governed by the school committee.

In the public works department the Mayor's approval would have been required for the hiring of all personnel by the commissioner. The officers of the Highway Commissioner and the Water Board would have been abolished.

The original act would have abolished the zoning board of review and this power would have been vested in the Mayor, and a board of contract and supply with the chief executive at the head would have been the final word on all purchases over $500.

C. of C. Tilts at Townsend Plan

Says Plan Would Boost State Tax Load by $1,000,000,000

Warning Is Issued

While the House committee in Washington is investigating the Townsend old-age pension movement, Philip Nichols, chairman of the committee on federal taxation and expenditures of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today assailed the proposed $200 a month pension for everyone over 60 as an "absurd panacea" and a "fanatical scheme based upon an utter ignorance of the first principles of economics."

Simultaneously, the Chamber of Commerce offered an analysis of what providing 400,000 citizens of Massachusetts with a pension would mean in additional taxes here. In figures more generally associated with astronomical calculations than with tax bills for the suburbanite, the chamber asserts this $2400 a year for 9 per cent of the population of the State would take away in taxes up to one half of the income of all wage-earners and salary workers.

Those Extra Taxes

In order to finance the Townsend Plan, Mr. Nichols points out, it would be necessary to impose, on top of all existing taxes, a 2 per cent tax on all transactions, estimated to produce $24,000,000,000 a year. This, he suggests, is more than three times the total annual expenditures of the Federal Government in the worst years of the depression. It is more than five times the amount which the Federal Government has been able to raise in taxes annually, even in the most prosperous periods. It is almost one half of the total national income produced in 1935.

"If such a sum could be so easily raised by any form of tax, the worries of those responsible for the continued solvency of the United States Government could be easily averted. Let the advocates of the Townsend Plan agree to deferring its adoption for about 16 months. Let this transactions tax be imposed and use the annual yield of $24,000,000,000 to pay off the national debt which is now over $31,000,000,000. Then increase the transactions tax by one fifth, or to 2.4 per cent. That would raise $4,000,000,000 annually to meet the federal deficit without curtailing our present expenditures, and still leave enough to finance the Townsend Plan!"

Support in Massachusetts

Mr. Nichols says he does not offer these observations with any thought that the Townsend Plan will be adopted. "Our purpose is to present the facts on which well-reasoned judgment can be based and to warn against the inevitable disillusionment which faces everyone who is led to support it. We note with surprise and not a little shame that this plan is receiving some support in Massachusetts, a State which was the pioneer in furnishing public school education, and has always prided itself upon the intelligence of its inhabitants. However, the inhabitants of Massachusetts have not at all times been free from the credulity commonly ascribed to the ignorant. It is not necessary to hark back to the witchcraft delusion; it was not many years ago that Ponzi operated with such extraordinary success in the capital city of the Commonwealth."

The transactions tax would not raise anywhere near enough to meet the cost required to carry out the Townsend Plan, Mr. Nichols declares. If the rate were raised to 8 per cent or 10 per cent, he says, the number of transactions would be so reduced that probably no more revenue would be raised than by a tax at the lower rate.

Absurdity Charged

"The absurdity of the Townsend plan lies deeper. The total income of the people of the United States in 1935 was approximately $50,000,000,000. If the Townsend plan were carried out, it would be necessary to take $24,000,000,000 out of that income by some form of taxation, direct or indirect, open or concealed, in the price of goods.

"Persons receiving large incomes are now taxed to the point of diminishing returns. If we seized all the rest of their income it would not carry on the Townsend plan for a week. Consequently, this enormous tax burden would have to be loaded on the low-salaried classes and the wage earners. It would necessarily confiscate in taxes from one third to one half of their salaries or wages.

"Such a preposterous, such a cruel project, can never become law. Organized groups of fanatical supporters of the plan may coerce a few weak-kneed congressmen into supporting the project as long as they are sure that it will not be adopted. But even such time-servers would not vote for a bill putting the law into effect if they thought it could be enacted."

$1,000,000,000 in Taxes

Computing that adoption of the Townsend plan would mean the imposition of $1,000,000,000 in additional taxes in Massachusetts, the Chamber of Commerce submits that this amount would be:

One sixth of the value of all real estate in Massachusetts in 1935 ($5,816,000,000).

Two fifths of the entire income in 1935 ($2,400,000,000).

One half of the savings banks deposits in 1936 ($2,093,000,000).

More than one half of the value of manufactured products in 1934 ($1,856,000,000).

Three fourths of the total retail sales in 1934 ($1,300,000,000).

Two and one half times the wages paid in industry in 1934 ($409,000,000).

Two and one half times the cost of state, county, and local government in 1935 ($400,000,000 est.).

Nine times the federal internal revenue collections in 1935 ($114,000,000).

Economics Is Basis Of Attack by C. of C.

BOSTON'S Chamber of Commerce has never been backward about entering the lists in any issue affecting the city or State. Never politically inclined, it has always taken any issue it wished to discuss out of politics and put a nonpartisan spotlight on it.

Today's comment on the Townsend plan is in keeping with this tradition. Surveying the plan primarily as to its revenue-producing phases, the taxation expert of the chamber, Phillip Nichols, gives figures which he feels refute the workability of the Townsend plan.

Cost of Scheme Put at Half of Nation's 1935 Income

Unsound Economics

Maine Democrats Look to Brann On Eve of Convention

LEWISTON, Maine, March 30 (AP)—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention began arriving here today avidly curious as to whether tomorrow's meeting would provide the party with a standard-bearer.

Uncertainty over Gov. Louis J. Brann's intentions has kept any would-be successors from avowing publicly their desire for the party nomination.

May Change His Mind

The Governor has said he would not seek a third term, but reports have persisted he might change his mind.

Some leaders believed that a spontaneous ovation from the convention might produce that result.

Preconvention caucuses, with nomination of district and state committeemen and presentation of resolutions to the platform committee, will occupy the delegates late today and tonight.

To Pick Delegate

Choice of 10 delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia, four at large and two from each congressional district, was one of the chief items of convention agenda.

Speakers listed were F. Harold Dubord, national committeeman and U. S. senatorial aspirant, U. S. Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina and U. S. Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey. Mr. Dubord was to preside and give the keynote address.

Maine Republicans will go to Bangor for their convention Thursday.

Maine Teachers Study Bill To Equalize Education Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 29—School authorities throughout Maine today are discussing a proposed law, sponsored by the Maine Teachers' Association, to equalize state public education costs.

Proponents of the bill declare it more simple than the state financing system of public schools now used, and plan to introduce the measure to the next Legislature.

Like the Teacher Association, the Maine Superintendents' Association likewise favors the new bill.

The bill would have three main features:

1. The establishment of a minimum expenditure a unit of instruction (one full time teacher, elementary, secondary or special) of $783. One half this amount will be paid by the state.

2. Reimbursement by the state of one half the cost of transportation or board of pupils, not to exceed $30 a year a pupil for transportation, or $150 a year a pupil for board.

3. Reimbursement to towns paying secondary tuition to the amount of two-thirds the legal rates paid; no $700 limit as at present.

New Haven Railroad Reports Improvement In Financial Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—March 30—Improvement of the New Haven Railroad's financial position for 1935, including the period of its receivership, was noted today in the annual statement issued to the stockholders by Howard S. Palmer, president. The deficit, $3,560,469, was $1,971,645 lower than that of 1934.

The more favorable showing, Mr. Baker reported, was made despite the restoration of wage scales, increased price of coal and increased expenditures for repairs to locomotives and coaches. He reported that Sunday and holiday excursion trains were growing in popularity, with winter sports traffic becoming an important part of excursion travel. Revenue from the latter source amounted to $1,082,966 in 1935, an increase of $236,873 over 1934.

Regarding the Interstate Commerce Commission's fare reduction, ordered for June 2, Mr. Palmer said that the trustees were giving careful consideration to this matter.

Rockefeller Adds 266 Acres More To Acadia Park Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, March 30—News has reached here from the Department of the Interior, that land totaling 266 acres has been conveyed by John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the United States Government as a part of Acadia National Park. This park, created in 1919 from land donated to the Government prior to that date, has had many generous donations of land and buildings from Mr. Rockefeller.

Previous to this latest gift, the park area totaled 11,000 acres, with possible additions of 7000 acres more. Announcement is made by Benjamin L. Hadley, assistant superintendent of the park, that work on a new road on Cadillac Mountain will be started this spring around the eastern side of that elevation, to Sieur de Monts Spring.

The popularity of this park is attested by the fact that last season the number of visitors was recorded as 78,306.

Haigis Resumes His Campaign For G. O. P. Nomination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 30—John W. Haigis, former state treasurer and candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, today resumed his campaign after a period of 10 days devoted to his duties as director of the Franklin County flood relief committee.

Tomorrow he will address the Women's Republican Club at Arlington and in the evening address rallies at Milton and Needham. Wednesday noon he will meet a Bristol County group at Boston and in the evening appear at rallies in Woburn and Stoneham.

Next Sunday Mr. Haigis will address the annual joint meeting of the Protestant Men's Brotherhoods of Somerville.

Flood Control Estimate Of Army Held Too Small

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Doubt that the $13,373,000 flood control program recommended for the Connecticut River valley by the army engineers would be adequate was expressed yesterday by Senator Gibson (R) of Vermont.

Connecticut Relief Shows Co-ordination

Emergency Committee of Governor Works Like Oiled Machine

Results Are Speedy

Every Exigency Arising Met and Speedily Disposed Of by Hartford Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30—A striking example of swift and effective co-operation and co-ordination by governmental agencies to meet a genuine emergency is being given in Connecticut.

The Connecticut River flood was at its crest a week ago Saturday and emergency measures well under way when Gov. Wilbur L. Cross summoned state department heads and others concerned with the situation to a conference.

Committee Formed

They formed a "co-ordinating committee" and have met every morning since then, with the Governor as presiding officer. The group changes from day to day but someone is present able to speak with authority for every important branch of government and every private agency concerned with the disaster.

Present are the Mayor and police and fire chiefs of Hartford, usually, the commanders of the military forces guarding the flood zone, the state commissioner of health, the Red Cross executives, the director of the Connecticut Emergency Relief Commission, through which most of the food and bedding for refugees has been obtained. Newspaper men sit in. The conference is entirely informal, and it gets things done.

Guards Provided

The Red Cross man wants guards for schoolhouses where flood refugees are living. Policemen cannot be spared to keep order here. The adjutant general needs all his troops in the flood zone. It is arranged that the state police commissioner, using extraordinary powers, will deputize some supernumerary policemen of an adjoining town. In an hour after meeting they are ready for duty, being paid by the State.

The fire chief wants some fire alarm boxes replaced in a hurry. The Mayor would like to have the Works Progress Administration stand the expense but a project including the boxes has been turned down. Present at the meeting is Maj. L. B. Roberts, personal representative here of national WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. He gives verbal approval of the project. Before night a telegram from Washington confirms his statement.

Gets Summary

The whole group gets a brief summary of the major activities in relief and rehabilitation. The meeting saves duplication of effort. The State Health Department wants to keep people out of flooded homes until they have been disinfected. The military forces keep them out. The Civilian Conservation Corps drops its forestry work, moves into the river towns 1600 strong and disinfects the houses. The health department is informed of every move.

All these co-ordinating arrangements were made quickly and simply in the meetings of the Governor's committee. When he asked Friday if they should be continued several department heads spoke up promptly in the affirmative.

Clash at First

It didn't run as smoothly at the start. There was a sharp clash between Mayor T. J. Spellacy of Hartford and Works Progress Administrator Matthew A. Daly over the red tape that the Mayor claimed was holding up assistance for the city. Governor Cross and Welfare Commissioner Frederic C. Walcott went to Washington.

Colonel Lawrence Westbrook, Mr. Hopkins's assistant, came to Hartford. Now the Mayor has a WPA engineer at his office and a WPA regional engineer, Maj. L. B. Roberts, is here to speed things through at Washington. Projects for flood repairs in Hartford totaling $300,000 were drawn up Thursday night, telephoned to Washington Friday and approved there the same day.

"Wonderful" Work

"It's been perfectly wonderful," Governor Cross said of the efficiency shown by state departments and the co-operation worked out in the committee.

Friday he told the committee that a plan for interstate compacts on a mammoth flood-control project in the upper Connecticut Valley would not be necessary under the bill now in Congress. He will name a representative for Connecticut to attend any conferences on the proposal.

Barn Serves as Ark For Horse in Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 30—Residents of the Hockanum section of Hadley were surprised recently by the sight of a horse emerging from a barn stranded on the meadows since it was swept across the river from the Northampton meadows more than a week ago by the Connecticut River flood. Apparently the barn had served the horse as an ark, for the animal appeared uninjured and browsed contentedly.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walton N. Greaza. 8:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER—"First a Girl," featuring Jessie Matthews. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Next Time We Love" with Margaret Sullavan. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

MEMORIAL — Edward Arnold, Binnie Barnes, Lee Tracy and Katharine Alexander in "Butter's Gold." 10:33 a. m., 12:47, 3:01, 5:15, 7:29, 9:42.

MODERN — Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." 9:20 a. m., 12:29, 3:38, 6:47, 9:56. Also "Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter. 10:48 a. m., 1:57, 5:06, 8:15.

UPTOWN — Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love." 1:05, 4:06, 7, 9:55. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea in "Three Three." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:10.

TREMONT—Shirley Temple and John Boles in "Littlest Rebel." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Outcast Lady," featuring Constance Bennett and Herbert Marshall. 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

METROPOLITAN — Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:28. Also on the stage, "Springtime Frolics," starring Eddie Garr,

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. Also Shostakovitch Symphony No. 1, recorded by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, directed by Leopold Stokowski. 12:45 daily.

BOSTON—"Don't Get Personal," featuring James Dunn and Sally Eilers. 10:53 a. m., 2:01, 5:09, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Country Doctor." Fenway: 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:54. Paramount: 10:06 a. m., 12:58, 3:47, 6:36, 9:25. Also "The Widow from Monte Carlo." Fenway: 2:44, 5:42, 8:40. Paramount: 9:05, 11:54 a. m., 2:43, 5:32, 8:20.

EXETER—Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "The Petrified Forest." 3:20, 6:15, 9:51. Also "First a Girl," with Jessie Matthews. 1, 4:58, 7:55.

UNIVERSITY—Harold Lyold in "The Milky Way." 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Exclusive Story," with Madge Evans and Franchot Tone. 1:48, 4:58, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Greatest Crime" (crime control, recommended by J. Edgar Hoover), "Going Places," "Symphony in Black," "Manhattan Tapestry," "Check Your Sombrero," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—"King David," sponsored by the Longy School of Music, assisted by the Bach Cantata Club. Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor. Barbara Greenough, soprano; Helen Gibson, contralto; Rulon Robison, tenor; William Stanley Parker, narrator. Orchestra conducted by Yves Chardon. 8:30.

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Rachelle Shubow, pianist. 8:30.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Other Events

HOTEL COPLEY-PLAZA—Dinner meeting of the New England Antiques Exposition. 7:30. Tomorrow: Exposition open from 11 to 11

BOSTON Y. M. C. A.—Address on "Business Policy Itself," by Kenneth B. Backman, manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau. Also short entertainment and musicale. 316 Huntington Avenue. 7:30.

CURRENT EVENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Last of a series of lectures by Lewis Rex Miller, member of the Editorial Board and editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART—Lecture on "Color Notations," by Mrs. Erik von Ladau, stylist and lecturer. 40-44 St. Botolph Street. 8:30.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART—Three lectures. "Manufacture of Color," "Color as Light," and "Use of Color," by H. M. Cowley, W. S. Law and J. M. Calkins, of the International Printing Ink Corp., 883 Boylston Street. 8.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Dinner meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants. Address on "Administration of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Act," by M. Joseph M'Cartin. 6:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "English Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward J.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Talk on "The Arranging of Flowers," by Mrs. Robert Cushman. 2:30.

KIWANIS CLUB—Pictures by the Chevrolet Company, under direction of T. A. MacDermott, Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

Board of Tax Appeals Report Shows Its Aid to Small Owners

Governor Curley's attempt to oust Alexander Lincoln from the State Board of Tax Appeals has centered considerable attention upon this body. To the average person it has usually seemed more or less an organization to which the wealthy banks and concerns of State Street might have recourse when they wished for a reduction on their heavily taxed properties.

The charge directed against Alexander Lincoln by the Governor is that during the latter's term of office as Mayor of Boston Mr. Lincoln permitted large reductions on many of the large property holdings of the city, merely for the purpose of reducing the tax income of the city and thereby financially embarrassing Curley's administration.

Small Properties

The Board of Tax Appeals is not concerned merely with hearing pleas for the reduction of taxation upon large and valuable properties. According to the recently issued report of the board, 73 per cent of the appeals heard before the board in 1935 were for assessments of less than $25,000.

In addition to the fact that each year a larger percentage of small concerns apply to the Board of Tax Appeals for reduction in assessments, the volume of business handled by the board continues to increase. During 1931, the first year of its existence, the number of appeals entered was 301. By 1932 the number had jumped to 1114 and by 1935 it was 4487.

The mere entering of an appeal does not always mean that it will be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Of the 301 appeals entered in 1931 only 129 were disposed of. In 1935 the percentage of appeals settled had increased with 3488 of the 4487 being successfully terminated.

Interesting Barometer

The number of appeals presented to the board form an interesting barometer of the economic and financial condition of the various towns and cities throughout the Commonwealth those where industry and business are slow naturally being compelled to appeal many assessments upon factories which are inactive.

The heavily industrialized city of Lowell, with a population of approximately 100,000, during 1935 entered 487 appeals, while Cambridge, with about the same number of inhabitants, entered only 95. Newton, a city with few heavy industries, yet with a population of 65,000, appealed from only 14 assessments.

Several changes have been made during the past year in the procedure of the board, the most important being perhaps the new rule enacted by the Legislature reducing the expense to a small home owner of bringing an appeal before the board. This new regulation reduces the minimum entry fee from $5 to $2 where the property on which the tax appealed is occupied in whole or in part by the appellants as his dwelling, and further provides that the election by appellee to have the appeal heard under the formal procedure can be had only when the assessed valuation of the property concerned exceeds $20,000.

Shepard
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Now is the time to have your Furs thoroughly cleaned, glazed, repaired or remodeled if necessary . . . before you store them in our Cold Storage Vaults. Expert furriers are here to put your furs into perfect condition.

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Make one of the nine Gibson fountains or restaurants your headquarters for delicious meals temptingly prepared and moderately priced.
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•
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•
Six Fabrics, Forty Colors, Using Up to Thirty Yards
•
Renovator will help you "spruce up" your home for spring! Write or Call GAspee 2080

Co-operation Group To Hold Institute In Amherst June 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 30—The tenth New England Institute of Co-operation will be held at Massachusetts State College June 9 to 11, it was announced today.

Problems relating to co-operation and economic policies in the field of dairying, co-operative buying, co-operative credit, the poultry industry, the fruit and vegetable industries, and related subjects will be considered at the meetings.

The institute is participated in annually by representatives of New England agricultural co-operative associations, other farm organizations, and state agricultural agencies. The sessions this year are expected to be devoted to open forum discussions on economic policies for New England agriculture.

Members of the Massachusetts State College faculty in charge of arrangements are as follows: Dr. Alexander E. Cance, professor of economics; Victor A. Rice, professor of animal husbandry; F. A. Branch, extension economist in farm management; Dr Adrian H. Lindsey, professor of agricultural economics; Dr. Ralph A. Van Meter, professor of pomology, and George W. Westcott, extension economist.

Warm Weather Cuts Vermont Sugar Crop To 15 P. C. of Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 30—Topping off the flood damage of thousands of dollars in New Hampshire, the sudden change of weather from freezing to unseasonally warm has cost maple-sirup producers of the State at least $200,000 in the loss of approximately 85 per cent of their crop, according to an estimate made by K. E. Barraclough, forester with the New Hampshire Extension Service, following a survey of the State.

"It appears that the yield will be less than 15 per cent of normal," Mr. Barraclough reported.

The value of the crop in a normal year is estimated at $300,000. It amounts to approximately 92,622 gallons annually. The short crop may mean higher prices, but the total income will be considerably less than normal.

Civil Service Board Announces Examinations

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows:

Junior astronomer, $2000 a year, Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Marine engineers, various grades, $2600 to $3800 a year, Navy Department.

Agricultural engineers, various grades, $2600 to $4600 a year, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Department of Agriculture.

Full information may be obtained from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners, at the post office building.

Convention Date Set For Prohibition Party

Convention of the Massachusetts Prohibition Party has been scheduled for Tuesday, April 14, William R. Perry of Newton, acting chairman has announced. The meeting will be held in the Fritz Carlton Hotel at 2:30 in the afternoon and delegates will be named for the national convention in Niagara Falls early in May.

Mr. Perry urged all favoring the dry cause to attend this Massachusetts meeting. He said it is probable that the party will enter candidates for various offices at the next election.

With the Ballet Russe

Maurice Seymour, Chicago

Irina Baronova and Leonid Massine in "The Midnight Sun," a Production of Colonel De Basil's Company, Which Is Returning to the Boston Opera House for Four Performances, Thursday to Saturday

What's Going On in the Arts

The Opera Season

EXCEPTIONAL success seems to have crowned Boston's week of opera. The house was apparently sold out for every performance. There must have been a neat profit. Prospect of a season of two weeks next year, possibly with the entire "Ring," is therefore presumably brightened.

The terminal "Rigoletto," Saturday night, emphasized the "American" flavor of the present company. Mr. Tibbett had the title role, Miss Antoine was the Gilda and Mr. Jagel the Duke. They all justified the faith of Mr. Johnson in American singers.

Mr. Tibbett, in excellent voice, gave the jester an illuminating interpretation, musically and dramatically. Miss Antoine, heard for the first time by this reviewer, lived up to the good things that have been said of her. Her voice, though not big, is exceptionally clear and pure in quality. Her intonation is secure and her technique in coloratura singing is expert. Perhaps the most significant thing about her work is the wisdom she displays in the use of her resources. Most opera stars—and this is especially true at the Metropolitan—seem to feel obliged to force their voices for effect. Miss Antoine realizes that she can obtain a more musical result by keeping her production at all times under perfect control. Thus she preserves the quality of her tone and serves better the composer and the public. Mr. Jagel's artistic virtues are well known, and they were revealed again to good effect Saturday evening. Mr. Panizza directed a commendable ensemble.

In the afternoon, Rosa Ponselle's Carmen was divulged for the first time to a Boston audience. This impersonation can be regarded only as a major mistake of the new administration at the Metropolitan. Miss Ponselle is not suited to the role either vocally or temperamentally. Her clowning of the part did not compensate for the lack of musical and dramatic values.

Mr. Maison, who used to do a very impressive José with the Chicagoans, was not at his best Saturday. The best work among the singing-actors was contributed by Mr. Pinza as Escamillo. Hilda Burke was the Micaela. She sang with charm but not without signs of strain. Mr. Hasselmans conducted a singularly unexciting performance of the score.

L. A. S.

"King David"

UNDER the sponsorship of the Longy School of Music, the first of a pair of performances of Arthur Honegger's Symphonic Psalm, "King David," was given yesterday afternoon in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. The soloists were Barbara Greenough, soprano, Helen Gibson, contralto, and Rulon Robison, tenor. William Stanley Parker was the narrator. The chorus comprised members of the Bach Cantata Club, of which Mrs. Langdon Warner is conductor, and the orchestra numbered students of the Longy School, with professional friends from the Boston Symphony Orchestra and elsewhere. Yves Chardon of the faculty was the conductor.

The musical idiom of Arthur Honegger is fairly familiar to the listening public of Boston and vicinity, therefore the audience which comfortably filled Sanders Theater was prepared for a work in combined forms, embracing both the old and the new. Honegger is seldom musically verbose, in "King David," and the piquancy of his harmonic scheme as a setting for the familiar text is as arresting now as it was at a first hearing some ten years ago. There is the same bite to the "Song of Victory" and the same pathos to the "Psalm of Penitence" and "In my distress," in each of which the choral possibilities were fully realized by the singers.

Technically, the entire psalm was admirably set forth, but the performance would have been more effective had the two choirs made a half turn upon rising and thus faced the audience instead of each other, especially in "God the Lord shall be my light" and "Now my voice in song up-soaring."

Miss Greenough disclosed a voice both flexible and sweet. She appears to sing easily and offered her solos entirely sans score, a no inconsiderable achievement for so young a singer. Miss Gibson sings with authority and her rich contralto voice was admirably equal to the demands made upon it.

Mr. Robison's virtues as a singer are well known to local audiences, and his performance yesterday was fully up to his usual standard. Nor in commending the singers should one overlook the excellence of Mr. Parker's work as narrator. Although his lines are measured, at no time did his enunciation become stilted or labored. In all, an entertainment whose artistic attainments merited two hours of anyone's time, and Mr. Chardon is to be congratulated upon the success of this performance.

G. M. S.

Flute Players Club

RARE pleasures awaited the audience of the Flute Players Club at its concert yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Vendome. The program was made up of compositions of the early eighteenth century. They were sung and played by Isabel French, soprano; Georges Laurent, flute; Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba, and Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord.

Most of the compositions on the program were virtual novelties. Some of the composers were probably barely known by name to most of the listeners. Yet the compositions were without exception delightful, and the performances were admirable.

J. Philip Krieger's Sonate, op. 2, No. 2, brought out the beauties of the three instruments, and Benedetto Marcello's Sonata emphasized the exceptional skill and musicality of Mr. Laurent's flute playing.

Three vocal works were of particular interest: Rameau's Cantata, "Le Berger Fidèle," Pergolesi's Vidit Suum (from the "Stabat Mater") and Telemann's Air from an unknown opera. Rameau's dramatic use of the voice and the three instruments was amazingly effective. There was an impressive devotional quality in Pergolesi's setting.

The charming tonal quality of the viola da gamba and the sensitive musicianship of Mr. Zighera were revealed in a Sonate by Handel. Two Sonatas and an Italian Concerto by Domenico Scarlatti and Bach's Italian Concerto similarly brought out the extraordinary virtuosity and the subtle musical taste of Mr. Aldrich. Altogether a concert to be treasured in memory.

L. A. S.

Grace Horne Galleries

THREE varied exhibitions are shown at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. Water colors of Ireland by Peter Teigen prove of particular interest because the painter was schooled in the art department at Harvard. He now teaches at Princeton. A trip to Ireland was productive of a set of aquarelles which reveal his aptitude with landscape. His tendency is to work with a fairly delicate brush stroke. Occasionally the dabs of color stand out from the background with boldness, but generally the colors blend and promote a sensitive, transparent surface.

Mr. Teigen has sought to promote the sense of space, the verdancy, the poetic, picturesque nature of the landscape. The forms sometimes melt in the ambience. Especially attractive are "Lough Barra," "Gray Day Over Lough Veagh," "Moors and Rocks Toward Gartan Lough." Sometimes there seems a discrepancy between the outspoken acid greens contrasted with the pallid violet and blue tints. Occasionally the painter loses a sense of the whole for preoccupation with the part. However, these water colors are made with taste and discernment, with a feeling for the specific features of the medium.

Drawings display a proclivity toward the gentle, subtle handling. There are portraits and figure studies.

A memorial exhibition of water colors by Homer E. Ellertson discloses a genuine talent. This painter was unknown in Boston. He portrayed many touching scenes and characters of the South. To qualify the odd types he distorted his shapes considerably, but he worked the distortioned contours into an appealng design, so that nothing was lost and much gained in the liberties he took. Water color for him was a medium which must be stylized somewhat. His pictures contrast interestingly with those of Peter Teigen.

Third exhibitor is Aline Kilham, whose pleasant pastels have been seen here and there in displays. Miss Kilham depicts a nosegay, a vase of flowers, with soft, pale strokes of the crayon. The results are effects, sheer, tenuous and slight. Miss Kilham could no doubt probe her gifts farther and discover undisclosed capacities, if she tried.

D. A.

Tech Announces New Courses In Applied Physics

A new group of courses in applied physics designed to meet the demand for natural scientists with special training for the application of physics in the solution of industrial problems, is announced at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Prof. John C. Slater, head of the department of physics.

The new group will begin next autumn and will be in charge of Prof. George R. Harrison, director of the research laboratory of experimental physics, who has been appointed director of applied physics.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Technology, who as chairman of the National Science Advisory Board studied the possibilities of applying the knowledge and discoveries of science in industry, is also chairman of the American Institute of Physics.

Follows Proposals

The new group of courses in applied physics closely follows the recommendation of the Institute of Physics, which after a study of several years has suggested the type of training which will be most valuable for physicists who expect to enter the research, development, or engineering branches of industrial organizations.

In this study the requirements of a large number of industries were considered with the result that a permanent national council on applied physics was established. While physics has already played an important part in recent advances in many fields, it is destined to have a still more significant role in the future.

Training in applied physics is expected to be especially valuable in the electrical, optical, chemical, textile, paper, printing ink, aircraft and automobile industries, as well as oil production and refining, geology and geophysics, acoustics and metallurgy.

Various Subjects

Physical principles, for example, will enter into the development of economical railway trains, prefabricated houses, air conditioning, the preservation of food, the processing of plastics, which include glass, rubber, paint and composition molding materials, color photography, television and many others.

Students in the new courses in applied physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will devote more time to chemistry, metallurgy, and the fundamentals of electrical and mechanical engineering. The course supplements rather than competes with the long-established course in pure physics, which goes farther into the speculative aspects of science.

Thus there will be no sharp distinction of staff, subjects or students between the two fields of study, for under the new plan students will be able to follow their inclinations and aptitudes in one direction or the other through proper selection of their elective courses.

The facilities of the courses will include the Eastman laboratories of physics and chemistry and the institute's spectroscopy laboratory, one of the largest in the world.

Indian to Get First Connecticut Pension

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30 (AP)—Connecticut will issue its first old-age assistance check to an American Indian of Narragansett and Pequot ancestry. It will go to Henry E. Dorous, 76, one-time woodchopper and handyman, who lives in a cottage in Hampton with his wife and son.

Edward H. Reeves, state director of the old-age assistance bureau, said Mr. Dorous will get a $3 check weekly, beginning April 15. The old-age assistance act allows maximum weekly payments of $7.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Twentieth century still life. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock also Saturdays at 2 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat groups of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo material, Mexican glasswork and birds.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Number 10 Gallery—Exhibition of pastels by Frank M. Rines. Through April 18.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by Robert Philipp, N. A.

Grace Horne Gallery—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Homer E. Ellertson. Water colors of Ireland. Peter Teigen. Pastels by Aline Kilham. Through April 11.

Children's Art Center—Drawings of the Passion of Christ by Allan Rohan Crite. Through April 15.

Copley Society—Paintings by Grace Collier. Through April 3. Daily 10 to 4:30.

Boston City Club—Lithographs by Samuel Prout (1783-1852). April 6.

Harley Perkins Gallery, 104 Revere Street—Paintings by Oliver Chaffee. Through April 11.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of autographs.

Boston Art Club—Collection of new paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through April 4.

Junior League—Nineteenth-century steel engravings by John Cheney.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—English water colors, nineteenth century. French drawings and paintings, nineteenth century. Japanese prints. Through March 31. Open weekdays, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Marian P. Sloane. Through April 11. Water colors by Dwight C. Shepler. Through April 18.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by A. Lassell Ripley. Through April 11.

Women's City Club—Prints by Lester Hornby to April 2.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of stained glass. Through April 19.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of embroidery, showing the Egyptian influence on contemporary work. Through April 4.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—New drawings and sculpture by Marta Adams.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday.)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	"The Monitor Views the News"	Al Pearce and His Gang: variety program	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Brad and Helen Pent	Tom Mix sketch	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Monoxide Driving Hazard"	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch		"Dick Tracy": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	"Buck Rogers in 25th Century"
6:15	"Mr. and Mrs. Magoogle"	"Terry and Ted": sketch	"Washington Back Stage"	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	"The Checker Board"	"Musicalities": variety	Report: Milton Kellem and his orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical program	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	
7:00	Hanny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15	Talk, Colby C. Chester	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Ted Husing: Charioteers	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After Dinner Revue: soloist	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Radio and School Institute
7:45	John Herrick, baritone	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, commentator	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
8:00	"Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy; orchestra	Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; soloist	Gabriel Heatter, comment
8:15				The Crusaders; speaker
8:30	Paris Musicale: Pickens Sisters; Morton Downey; orch.	Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra	"Pick and Pat": blackface sketches; orchestra	"Music for Today": soloists; popular orchestra
9:00	Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; Howard Price, tenor; chorus	Radio Theater: with Bette Davis, in "The Lion and the Mouse"; other players; concert orchestra	Dan Murphy's Orchestra
9:15		Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; orchestra		Dan Murphy's Orchestra
9:30	"Tale of Today": serial drama with Joan Blaine			Eddy Brown, violin; orch.
9:45				Yankee News Service
10:00	Musical Educators' National Conference: talks; chorus	Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	Wayne King and his dance orchestra; soloist
10:15			Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	
10:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	National Forum: talk, Senator Joseph Guffey, Penna.	Dramatizations of the news	Maury Duchin's Orchestra
10:45	Russ Morgan's Orchestra		Spotlight Revue: variety	Talk, Rep. Dirksen, Illinois
11:00	Reports; news: musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:15	"Ink Spots": Negro quartet	Sports review: records	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra; soloist	"The Owl Club": with Del Castillo, organist	Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
11:45			Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music recital.
3:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Understanding Opera," from Carnegie Hall, with soloists; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress music; string trio.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": address, Rep. Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire.
7:15 WEEI (WEAF—National), Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff and Frank Munn, soloists; Gustav Haenchen's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery serial drama.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Ethel Merman.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop—The Voice of the People": sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), String Sinfonia; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Educators' National Conference.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Radio Parties at Pickfair"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Helen Ward.
10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eddy Brown, violinist; concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Why I Am for Senator Borah," Hamilton Fish Jr.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Standard Grocery Hours Are Sought

If Mrs. Brown ran short of butter for dinner a year ago, she had to go far to find a grocery open after 6 p. m. But last winter she noticed some neighborhood stores remaining open until after 7. Lately the lights have been on and clerks in attendance until 10 and even 11.

To her it was a pleasant convenience, to clerks it was a long, hard day. To James C. Moriarty, Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries, it was a serious threat to industrial peace. Tomorrow he hopes to end that threat. If he is successful, Mrs. Brown will have to shop during usual business hours.

Mr. Moriarty has invited representatives of 182 chain store companies and marketing concerns, representing between 8000 and 10,000 stores, to confer with him at the State House on standardizing hours. Since the NRA codes became ineffective, a growing number of stores have been remaining open later and later. Unless the practice is curbed, Mr. Moriarty is convinced, competition will force all stores to stay open until late at night.

Another movement to improve store working conditions is scheduled for Thursday when Prof. John J. Murray, associate commissioner in the department of labor and industries, will hold a public hearing on recommendations for a new minimum wage standard for boys under 18, and for women employed in retail stores.

Credit Planned For Flooded Stores

Recognizing the credit problems brought about by the flood disaster as an opportunity for constructive co-operation, the Boston Credit Men's Association has offered its aid to merchants in flood areas. The association is composed of manufacturers, wholesalers and bankers, with a New England membership representing all lines of industry

The message to merchants, contained in the association's latest bulletin, reads:

"Your association realizes that this disaster will create credit problems entirely unlooked for, the solution of which will require the most considerate co-operation.

"The facilities of your association afford an opportunity for this constructive co-operation. We offer these facilities to the merchants operating in the flood areas who have suffered losses, with every assurance that our best effort will be devoted to alleviating the serious plight in which this calamity has placed them."

Flood Control Dams Pass Army Tests

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Army engineers said yesterday in a report made public by CCC headquarters that the flood control system in Winooski Valley, Vermont, had functioned "as planned" during this year's flood emergency.

Two dams of a seven-dam program have been completed by 3600 CCC youths under direction of army engineers and coast guardsmen, the report said. The CCC laborers also deepened a 15-mile stretch of the Winooski River and executed other flood prevention measures.

The completed dams are at Wrightsville and East Barre.

N. H. Socialists to Meet In Nashua on April 19

CONCORD, N. H., March 30 (AP)—The New Hampshire Socialist Party will hold its annual state convention in Concord April 19, Charles R. Hill of Nashua, secretary, announced today.

Mr. Hill said the convention would take up endorsement of a Farmer-Labor Party slate for the fall election, name delegates to the National Socialist Party convention in Cleveland in May, and act on alleged infringements of civil liberities in New Hampshire.

Mining Diatom Fossils Adds Industry to New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—One of the country's youngest industries that is growing to strength in New Hampshire gives indication of presently bearing substantial fruit.

A few years ago interested citizens sought a man to investigate the possibilities here of the commercial mining of certain fossils that were deposited by glacial lakes many millions of years ago. They found Col. Robert O. Underwood, who left a position with the United States Marine Corps to carry out their plans.

The New Hampshire Diatomite Company was formed, and an engineer, R. H. Hall of Hillsboro, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was secured to begin prospecting for deposits of the fossils of microscopic plants called diatoms. These fossils, it has only recently been learned, form the basis of the best filter known for raw sugar and one of the most powerful insulators yet discovered for pipes carrying great heat.

Sounding Them Out

Through the use of geologic information and special apparatus designed to "sound out" deposits of diatom fossils, Mr. Hall located a large "bed" near Ossipee, and mining preparations were made. A small plant was set up which during the past three years has slowly gained headway.

The industry started in California in 1914, when a German came over from his native land, found deposits, and established a diatom mining plant. Germany was the pioneer in the industry 50 years ago and has developed it into a valuable national resource. Spain later followed Germany's lead.

Another enterprise grew up in California, and various attempts by private individuals were made to establish diatomite companies in the country, but none found success. The New Hampshire concern has an affiliate, the International Diatomite Industries, Ltd., which operates plants in Nova Scotia, at New Annan and Little River, Digby County.

From Glacial Times

Diatoms flourished in the glacial lakes that covered New Hampshire in the Miocene period of geologic time, and their fossils were laid down, when the lakes disappeared, in sedimentary deposits which have preserved them.

From these deposits the New Hampshire Diatomite Company mines blocks of wet earth which contain the fossils, 70,000,000 of them to the cubic inch. Those found in this State are described as better than any found in the western world, since deposits here are said to hold few impurities. This assertion is on the authority of Colonel Underwood, who has investigated diatom "beds" throughout the western world and knows of 10,000 varieties.

Filtering Sugar

After foreign matter is burned out of the deposits, a residue is left that consists of practically pure fossilized diatoms. This is pulverized into a powder for its largest commercial use—sugar filtration. Almost all raw sugar refined in this country for household use is filtered for purification by this method. Previously wood pulp served as a sugar filter.

The raw, black sugar is passed through the powder, which is said to do a cleaner job of removing vegetable matter and dirt than any other filter yet discovered.

Each of the diatom fossils contains little cells which are of such fine porosity that they allow the raw sugar in its liquid form to pass through yet catch most impurities in the process. On the average, seven pounds of diatomite filter are used—and may be used many times before losing their strength—to 1000 pounds of sugar.

Insulation

Another use of diatom fossils is in making insulation to cover, pipes carrying high temperatures. This insulation, Colonel Underwood points out, is of considerable commercial value since one inch is equivalent to 28 of ordinary red brick. Heat of 2000 degrees Fahrenheit on one side of an inch of diatom insulation would not be felt on the other side.

When a movie comedian steps down on one end of a plank and a load of bricks on the other flies through the air and lands on the head of some hapless pedestrian, another of the unique features of diatom fossils is being brought into play. They are made into soft bricks that look like the real thing that cause no injury.

The tiny fossils are also used to give body to match heads, battery boxes, auto and silver polishes and phonograph records. In paint they serve as a "flattening agent."

Fossils laid down in the dim past are not the only ones that can be used in this youthful industry, since the tiny plants are still growing in fresh water lakes. This phase of the mining, however, has not yet been developed. Diatoms now used practically are all of Miocene vintage, although million-year-old fossils are held to be no better than those of the twentieth century.

When the industry first began to show signs of life in America the average yearly production totaled approximately 4000 tons. It has grown up to 125,000, the total reported for 1935.

Boston Art Week Exhibitions Open

Eight years ago Boston's Chamber of Commerce dedicated for the first time one week of the year to art—art in industry and commerce as well as in sculpture and portraiture.

Another Art Week in Boston began today. Exhibits of paintings, portraits, and products by New England's artists and manufacturers furnish abundant proofs that its treasures are not limited.

Art Week introduces this year a fashion show in which models really display clothes, not merely advertise styles firms. Manufactured goods are featured in the exhibit at the Hotel Statler. Canvases of many of New England's contemporary painters are hung in the art gallery of the Jordan Marsh Company. Art schools and galleries, department stores, museums and other groups are co-operating.

Poster contests for students are scheduled by the chamber, the winners of which will receive medals and scholarships

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Maine Candidates Lining Up For State G. O. P. Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 30—While Maine Democrats met in state convention at Lewiston today, Republicans made final plans for their convention to be held at Bangor next week. All four candidates for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination, Blin W. Page, Skowhegan, Clyde H. Smith, Skowhegan, Lewis O. Barrows, Newport, and Benjamin C. Bubar of Blaine, the Townsendite, have signified they will attend. The reception accorded each will be a forecast of how Republican leaders feel. Thus far, though Mr. Barrows is reported to have come ahead rapidly, it looks like a pretty even fight among the first three, with Bubar's vote getting powers unknown.

It is true, however, that particularly in the Second District Congressional fight, the Townsendites with the Rev. Mr. Leckemby as their candidate, are a source of worry to the straight Republican candidates.

Actually, it is reported Republicans are more interested in what Governor Brann will do than they are in their own party's primary choice. It is generally felt that the Republican nominee can defeat anyone but Brann and then will have a good chance against the Governor in view of the third-term bugaboo, the split in the Democratic Party, a growing anti-New Dealism, and the fact that the State is normally Republican by a wide margin.

The fact the New Deal is none too popular in this State, however, is no great argument against Governor Brann, who at the worst is a lukewarm New Dealer who has taken a definite stand against certain of the federal policies.

* * *

Flood Work

A definite start on the flood rehabilitation program for Maine awaits definite word from Washington as to how much in federal funds, either WPA or PWA, will be made available for Maine. Governor Brann, returning from Washington, has said he understands an unlimited WPA flood relief fund will be placed at the call of the State.

The Governor estimates it will take between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 to restore highways and reconstruct bridges. The State suffered extensive damages in other ways, while private property losses were immense.

District managers of WPA were called into conference this week at Portland by State WPA Administrator Abrahamson who has assured Maine the full co-operation of his department in flood rehabilitation projects once he learns definitely from Washington what aid will be accorded the Maine WPA. They met also with Governor Brann and speedily are working upon a complete set of Maine's chief flood losses that a list of the most important ones may be forwarded to Washington for approval as WPA projects.

* * *

ERA Ruling Awaited

With the conviction of George L. Martin, former supply officer of the ERA, on bribery charges Justice William H. Fisher at once sentenced him to serve eight months in jail and released him under $1000 bonds on his appeal. Indictments were withdrawn against nine others of the 18 respondents.

There will be no further trials in the Maine ERA cases until October, at least. The law court at the June term will rule on the jurisdiction of the state court over ERA, a matter raised from the very start of the allegations of irregularities.

Defense counsel has claimed from the start the state court has no jurisdiction, as the ERA was distinctly a federal setup in Maine. Before Judge Fisher ruled the state court would hear the evidence Governor Brann was a witness for the defense, testifying that he did not appoint John A. McDonough, whose administration as state administrator is under fire and who is, himself, under indictment. The Governor testified McDonough was not a state employee or state officer.

Defense appealed to the law court on the grounds of jurisdiction and in the Martin case also on frequent exceptions taken during the trial. On the ruling of the law court rests further trial in the cases.

Florida in Favor With 12 of Clubs For Next Spring

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 30 (AP)—Indications are that 12 of the major league baseball clubs will return to Florida next year for their spring training, although only four have made definite announcements.

The New York Yankees and Boston Bees again will take their workouts at St. Petersburg. The Boston Red Sox will camp at Sarasota. The Brooklyn Dodgers have a five-year contract with a hotel at Clearwater. It is believed the Detroit Tigers once more will train at Lakeland.

The Cincinnati Reds spent two weeks in Puerto Rico this year before going to Tampa, and described the weather as perfect, but they are expected to do all their training in Florida next year.

At Pensacola, civic organizations are attempting to raise $10,000 to assure the return of the New York Giants. Attendance at exhibition games was poor, but Manager Bill Terry liked the weather.

Connie Mack has said he wants to take the Athletics to Fort Myers again in 1937. The Washington Cluo is believed planning to return to Orlando, and the St. Louis Cardinals are expected to go back to Bradenton.

Rogers Hornsby has expressed satisfaction with local arrangements at West Palm Beach. Cleveland is expected in some quarters to move its spring camp from New Orleans.

The Pittsburgh Pirates are expected to return to San Antonio, Texas. The Chicago Cubs will train at Catalina Island in California again next season, and the White Sox probably will work out at Pasadena.

WPA Official Coming to Boston

After a brief survey of reconstruction needs in the Adroscoggin, Kennebec and Merrimack Valleys tomorrow, Col. Lawrence Westbrook, aide of Harry Hopkins, will arrive in Boston for a brief interview with State WPA Administrator Paul Edwards.

Following closely the inspection trip of the Connecticut Valley by another Hopkins aide, Howard O. Hunter, last week, Colonel Westbrook comes to New England after two Massachusetts congressmen demanded a special WPA flood administrator for Massachusetts.

Mr. Hopkins refused this request as he ordered Colonel Westbrook to northern New England. The Colonel will arrive in Maine tonight, interview Albert Abramson, administrator in the State, and then go to Manchester, New Hampshire. There he will talk with William P. Fahey, state administrator. He is expected in Boston Tuesday evening.

Icebergs Out On Spring Tour

The coast guard cutter Pontchartrain today radioed Boston hydrographic headquarters that the spring trek of icebergs has started. The ship, assigned to the international ice patrol, said it found the ice field between 180 and 200 miles east of Cape Race. It was drifting toward north Atlantic ship lanes.

As this word of the spring movement arrived, the coast guard patrol boat General Greene raised steam in her boilers preparatory to joining the patrol off the Grand Banks. The General Greene is taking Floyd M. Soule, government oceanographer, and four assistants to study ice conditions, make detailed record. The ship is scheduled to remain in the service for six months. Boatswain A. L. Cunningham is in command of a crew of 24 on the General Greene.

Famous Colonial Home Now Houses Faculty Club

State College professors relax in dwelling once used as prison for Tories of Amherst—Built around 1728, it served for years as residence of college president.

The Old Stockbridge House at Amherst, Mass.
Here in Colonial Surroundings the Faculty of the Massachusetts State College Has Its Clubhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 30—Faculty antiquarians at Massachusetts State College do not need to leave the campus to study early buildings of pre-revolutionary days. The recently restored faculty club, the Stockbridge House, it is now shown, dates back to 1728 and perhaps further.

Prof. Charles H. Thayer, an agronomist with leanings toward historical research, began last year to trace the history of the old colonial dwelling at the suggestion of Hugh P. Baker, president of the college. His findings indicate that the Stockbridge House may be the oldest house in town, certainly dates back to 1728, and was the scene of many events of compelling historical interest before it reached its present status of a complacent "faculty club."

A Tory Prison

The house was used in 1777 to imprison 13 local Tories for sentiments considered disloyal to the colonies. John Field, who owned the house about this time, was a member of Daniel Shays's army and participated in the famed Shays's Rebellion in 1786-87.

In 1864 the house and surrounding land became a part of the first purchase of land for the then Massachusetts Agricultural College which had been chartered during the previous year. It became the home of the first president, occupied by Henry Flagg French in 1865. Here grew up his son, Daniel Chester French, later to become known as a world-famous sculptor.

Building Is Restored

Dr. Levi Stockbridge, another president of the college, next occupied the house in 1867 and here for more than 15 years came students, faculty, and townspeople for advice, instruction, and consultation. From 1892 until 1934 the house was occupied by college employees until in that year Dr. Baker undertook and completed its restoration. A few partitions were removed, fireplaces and some of the woodwork rebuilt, and rooms appropriately furnished. The old house then became available as a clubhouse for the college staff and a fitting reminder of Levi Stockbridge, its distinguished occupant.

Newton Community Forum Marks Year Of Great Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 30—Communities are willing to pay for an opportunity to thrash out public issues. After an auditing of the books of the Newton Community Forum, observers contend that the remarkable success of its first season decisively confirms this.

The first annual report of the Forum shows a cash surplus of $375, all obligations having been discharged.

Although the community forum plan of discussion has been successfully operated in other sections, the Newton organization was untried in its particular territory. And now, the season finished, records plainly indicate that the public wants more.

Revenue Head Finds Tax Plan Inadequate

(Continued from Page 1)

worked out by the subcommittee is admirable, Mr. Helvering declared, so far as policy is concerned. He cited three advantages of the reserve taxation plan:

It would, he said, remove existing inequalities; increase federal revenues by attacking "tax avoidance" and be greatly superior to all other proposed alternatives.

Follow Joint Statement

The hearings today followed publication of a joint statement signed yesterday by six Republican minority members of the committee attacking the procedure to be followed by the committee and charging an attempt to limit the testimony of opponents.

At the same time Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the committee, in a separate statement issued a warning covering much the same ground. Indications accumulated in the capital that business elements were prepared to open fire on some of the tax proposals and that a strong fight was in prospect.

The committee had before it, as it opened its hearings, far-reaching tax recommendations as follows:

Recommendations

1. Raising $591,000,000 from a graduated tax on corporate earnings, base on income retained in reserves;
2. $100,000,000 from a so-called "windfall" tax on concerns whose processing taxes were returned;
3. $83,000,000 from temporary continuation of capital stock and excess profits taxes; and
4. $25,000,000 from taxes on corporation dividends of foreign stockholders.

The report came to the parent committee from its subcommittee which had eliminated one of the three original Roosevelt taxation proposals, namely, temporary reinstatement of farm processing levies to produce about $317,000,000 over a period of one to three years.

Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, will seek to limit testimony to the recommendations of the subcommittee, thus confirming the elimination of the agriculture processing levies.

Say Hearing Irregular

The joint statement of the Republican Congressmen, of whom Robert L. Bacon (R) of New York was a member, declared the tax hearings were arranged in "a wholly irregular manner," and that the subcommittee's tax report was "merely a set of confused and conflicting recommendations and suggestions."

The statement by the six Republicans regarding the Democratic tax program follows:

The proceedings scheduled to begin Monday morning before the Ways and Means Committee have been arranged in a wholly irregular manner. They do not constitute legislative hearings on a tax bill as the majority members of the committee would have the country believe, for there is no tax bill.

No Fiscal Program

To date, the Administration still is without a fiscal program. Neither does it have a budget policy by which to measure expenditures against revenues.

Since the President's "simplified" tax program was outlined to Congress on March 3, no revenue bill ever has been drafted, in whole or in part, in either the House or Senate. Regular legislative procedure requires that public hearings be held after a tentative bill has been drafted.

The report of the Ways and Means Committee last week offered merely a set of confused and conflicting recommendations and suggestions. In the entire report there is no official estimate, direct or indirect, of the total revenues which these suggestions might yield if enacted into law.

Just Fishing

In these circumstances the "hearings" this week will be only a fishing expedition—another exploration into the economic stratosphere—in the hope that at some point in the flight somebody will suggest a defensible revenue program.

Ultimately this Administration will be compelled to come to grips with its budget problem. When an honest revenue bill, directed to a balanced budget, is submitted to Congress it will command cordial support among Republican members.

Meanwhile, however, we regard it as of the utmost importance that the present gestures be appraised fairly by the nation for what they are—a desperate political maneuver to evade an urgent national issue.

Mexico Makes Bomb Arrests

MEXICO, D. F., March 30 (AP)—Thirty-nine men were taken into custody here on suspicion of participating in the bombing of a Communist meeting last night in the Hidalgo Theater. The meeting broke up in panic after the bomb was thrown. A second bomb, found in the theater, exploded after being taken to police headquarters. Damages were slight.

Buildings Reopen For Occupation In Hartford Flood Area

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30 (AP)—The Hartford Board of Health released today several additional blocks in the flood area for reoccupation by refugees, while Brig.-Gen. William F. Ladd held forth the hope of further military demobilization.

General Ladd expected to reduce the national guard forces in this city and East Hartford by agreement with the local authorities today and tomorrow.

The naval militia, foot guard and coast guard were dismissed during the week end. Troops were dismissed also at Wethersfield today.

As inspectors work down the Connecticut River in the formerly water-covered zone it becomes evident much condemnation must take place in the structurally weak Pleasant Street section and east of Front Street.

Highway Safety Drives Increase

With the fifteenth annual Massachusetts Safety Conference only slightly more than a month away, mayors and police chiefs in all parts of the State are intensifying their efforts to reduce highway accidents, according to the Highway Safety Division of the Massachusetts Safety Council.

Council officials announce that the publication of standings in its inter-community safety contest has caused city officials to go into conference, and this has been reflected in many special safety campaigns during the March drive sponsored by the Governor's Safety Committee.

Cities are grouped as follows:

Class 1 (over 100,000 population), was led by Lowell. In this class, as a whole, there were 302 fewer accidents with injuries during February than in January. Boston showed a considerable reduction, the council stated, although it was still within three of the bottom of the list.

Class 2 (between 50,000 and 100,000 population) saw Newton having lost its first place to Brockton. Medford was in third place. The group as a whole showed improvement and Malden, though low on the list, reported no fatal accidents.

Class 3 (25,000 to 50,000 population) was led by Fitchburg, which had both the highest percentage of improvement and the lowest accident rate. Arlington, in second place, reported no fatalities. Salem placed third.

Class 4 (10,000 to 25,000 population) was topped by a city whose slate is entirely clear of accidents, Fairhaven, which showed an improvement of 88 per cent came second and Northampton placed third.

Francis J De Celles, state commissioner of insurance, will preside at the safety conference, to be held at the Hotel Statler on April 23 and 24. Speakers will include Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles; Col. Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of public safety; Dr. Harry R. DeSilva, traffic research bureau of Harvard; Eugene M. McSweeney, Boston police commissioner, and James F. Cavanaugh, vice-president of the Boston Automobile Club.

Bubble Dipper Keeps New Yorkers Guessing

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward Smith doesn't blow bubbles, but he scoops them out of a fountain every day. He works at the central fountain in Rockefeller Center.

Every hour, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., rain or shine, he dips out the soaplike foam with a wire sieve attached to a long pole. Perhaps the great golden statue of Prometheus is as perplexed by his aimless dipping as is the usual visitor.

Mr. Smith says the reason he dips the bubbles is that they are thought to detract from the beauty of the pool.

The cause of the bubbles is something of a mystery, but engineers finally have decided they come from a mixture of automobile exhaust gas and churning water.

Mr. Smith was in the construction business before he became a bubble scooper. He says the most common question asked him is: "How are they biting today?"

Sun's Eclipse Expedition Ready

To view a celestial "comma," eight women and 12 men of the Harvard-M. I. T. expedition will journey to the southern part of Russia for the total eclipse on June 19, it was announced today by Dr. Donald H. Menzel, of the Harvard Observatory, in charge of the expedition.

Across the 75-mile belt of the eclipse, the moon's visible shadow will be a round dark area racing from Southern Russia across Siberia to the Pacific. Accompanying it, there may be the so-called comma-shaped shadow which will be detectable only by radio instruments.

Dr. Menzel has stated that the main purpose of the expedition is to seek proof of his theory that the mysterious spectral lines of coronium, an element unknown on earth, may be the common element, oxygen, under an extremely high temperature.

Dr. Joseph C. Boyce of M. I. T., who will assist Dr. Menzel, sailed in February to spend two months at the Solar Physics Observatory in ..mbridge, Eng., before proceeding to Russia. A party of astronomers will sail on April 8 on the S. S. Washington, while the rest will leave later, arriving early in June.

Two of the women astronomers have studied under Harvard natural scientists at Radcliffe, Miss Henrietta Hill Swope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Swope, received her A. M. at Radcliffe in 1929, after graduation from Barnard College. She has since done a considerable amount of work in the Harvard Observatory, where for a time she was research assistant. Mrs. Emily Hughes Boyce, wife of Dr. Boyce, did graduate work at Radcliffe and Miss Catherine Stillman, who is now teaching astronomy at Vassar, took a summer course at Harvard.

Dust Storm Prevention Urged

In order to avoid dust storms, flood-swept Massachusetts communities were today urged to plant quick growing crops like grass or wheat by Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, state commissioner of public health. He pointed out that thin mud deposits have been left over wide areas of terrain.

When this mud dries, he believes, it will turn to a light, dry powder, easily blown by wind gusts. This silt is fertile, grass or wheat would grow readily, it was pointed out.

Pay Restoration Sought By New York Librarians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—Formal protests against continuing the reduced salary schedule now in effect for employees of the New York Public Library have been made to the LaGuardia administration here, Miss Grace A. Conway, president of the United Staff Association of the Public Libraries of the City of New York, announced.

Salary cuts of city employees were put into effect to meet an emergency in the city's finances, and were based on the lowered living costs of that period, Miss Conway said. But living costs have now increased and library employees feel that restoration to 1932 levels should be made.

Flood Repairs Put On Lasting Basis In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 30—This State started permanent repairs in the flood area today under guidance of a co-ordinated state council comprising some 13 separate committees. The committees are to study flood loss, advise rehabilitation programs and preventative steps. Their report is to be submitted to a special session of the state Legislature by Gov. H. Styles Bridges, who was named chairman of the council.

James M. Langley, publisher of the Concord Monitor-Patriot and chairman of the committee on industries, today placed the flood loss to industry, exclusive of utilities, at $4,493,960. He said that 37,000 workers had lost seven-days employment as a result of the flood. Utility losses are now being inventoried.

Farm loss was placed at $1,000,000.

In the meantime, the first passenger train to run here in 12 days arrived today. Normal passenger service was resumed on the Boston & Maine between White River Junction, Vt., and Groveton and Berlin, N. H.

National guardsmen are expected to be relieved here tonight. It was not known how long they will be kept in Nashua and Manchester.

Ten Reservoirs Urged To Halt Flood Danger In Connecticut Valley

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Construction of 10 flood control reservoirs on the upper tributaries of the Connecticut River was urged before the senate commerce commission by Representative Herman P. Koppleman of Connecticut.

The War Department has recommended that the reservoirs be built at federal cost.

Mr. Koppleman said some committee members pointed out the $3,344,100 specified in the War Department report for land and damages was an expenditure such as was frequently paid by local sources. However, he said, he believed the committee would approve the use of federal money for that purpose.

Total cost of the project is estimated at $13,000,000.

Bermuda Potatoes Brought Into Port

Aristocratic Aroostook potatoes might have looked askance recently when a shipload of Bermuda's tubers proved Boston's increasing advantage as a port.

An experimental shipment sent by the Bermuda Department of Agriculture, the imported potatoes were taxed only 5 per cent against a 7½ per cent charge at New York. This same grade of potatoes has been and is still being trucked from New York at additional costs. The Boston importation, sold "ex-dock" (right at the dock), also lacked the cartage charges of 10 cents on similar shipments to New York.

The potato shipment, direct to Boston, was the result of persistent efforts of Boston port interests.

Farm Journals Ordered To Pay $37,000 Damages

CHICAGO, March 30 (AP)—The former Farm Journal of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and four other farm papers have been ordered by the United States Court of Appeals to pay damages of $37,000 for violation of the Sherman antitrust law in restraint of trade and competition. Thet judgment was made against the Wallace Publishing Company, the Prairie Farmer Publishing Company, the Wisconsin Farmer Company, McKelvie Publishing Company and the Webb Publishing Company.

It was charged the farm papers acquired a substantial monopoly of the advertising in that type of publication, and that competition was destroyed. The case, now on its second trip through the federal courts, was based on a charge by the Indiana Farmers' Guide

One Not Unwelcome Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 30

HERE is how the number of citizens paying income tax would be increased in the calendar year 1936 according to Treasury estimates, if the proposed tax on corporation reserves were passed.

The Treasury estimates that passage of such a tax would force present corporation reserves out to shareholders, resulting in bigger income taxes from individuals:

Income Classes	Number of Individuals Now Taxed	Additional Individuals Taxed, Assuming all Corporate Earnings Were Distributed
$1000-$2000	873,000	18,772
$2000-$3000	438,000	21,206
$3000?$4000	472,000	24,830
$4000-$5000	317,000	26,494
$5000-$10,000	365,711	63,868
$10,000-$25,000	163,989	12,203
$25,000-$50,000	40,350	15,233
$50,000-$100,000	13,544	3,717
$100,000-$150,000	2,103	2,876
$150,000-$300,000	1,398	705
$300,000-$500,000	375	786
$500,000-$1,000,000	212	400
$1,000,000 and over	86	212
Totals	2,687,768	191,302

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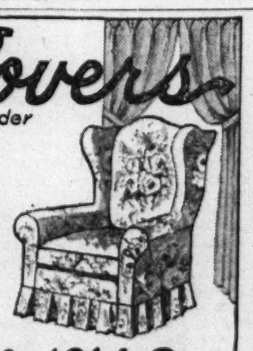
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Bob-Tail Takes His Chance

By Irene Cookson

BOB-TAIL was a young sheep dog, who looked exactly like his mother save for his paws and the tips of his ears, which were milky white.

His thick, shaggy coat was a deep smoky gray, and his bright, mischievous eyes seemed to suggest that he shared a great secret—with himself.

His mother, sedate and hard-working, was the pride of the farm, for at the softest whistle from Simon, the shepherd, she knew exactly what he wanted her to do.

Yard by yard she would drive the sheep down from the hills to fresh pastures, and when they attempted to scatter in all directions, a gentle prod or two into their woolly sides and a few sharp barks would soon bring the truants together again.

Bob-Tail generally remained quite indifferent to all this cleverness, preferring to keep his nose to the ground in search of new and exciting scents. But occasionally he would join in as if he thought it the greatest fun, and would dart hither and thither, barking joyously, biting playfully at his mother's ears, and hindering rather than helping with the important work of bringing in the sheep.

Too Full of Play

In vain the patient shepherd coaxed and whistled, and even reserved tasty morsels in his pocket as a reward in case Bob-Tail should one day show signs of living up to his mother's reputation. But all he did was to look up at Simon with those mischievous eyes of his, so that even the shepherd forgot to scold.

"We'll never make a good sheep dog out of him I'm afraid," he said to the farmer one evening.

"I'm not so sure about that," replied the farmer. "Sometimes I wonder if the young rascal isn't just laughing at us all the time, and waiting to give us a big surprise."

Old Simon, who had trained dogs all his life, shook his head doubtfully. "He's much too full of play for my liking," he said.

So Bob-Tail, instead of learning his lessons as all good sheep dogs do, continued to amuse himself about the farm. No one could resist his boisterous charm, and even the sheep, although he had no control over them, seldom resented it when he snuggled down between their warm, woolly bodies for his afternoon nap.

Then summer gave way to autumn. Fields that had long since given up their golden harvests lay brown and bare to changeable skies.

When the Mist Came

Logs crackled merrily in the open fireplaces, and the wind whistled through the cracks of doors and floor boards, and ruffled Bob-Tail's shaggy coat whenever he popped his inquisitive head out of doors. He couldn't quite understand these sudden changes, but there was something still more remarkable in store for him.

One evening, banks of mist rolled down from the hills, and blotted out the friendly shapes of barns and outhouses. It was thick, and damp, and curled its way round Bob-Tail so that he sneezed and sneezed, and pawed his nose in a puzzled manner.

He could hear his friends, the sheep; he could hear his mother's occasional barks, and Simon's whistle; but he could see nothing in the mist.

"What is this stuff that hides everything?" he asked himself. And for answer he looked questioningly at the farmer standing by his side. But for once his master did not respond. He was gazing anxiously into the distance, thinking of his precious sheep.

At length the woolly throng came bleating into view, and Simon counted them carefully as they pressed one by one through the narrow gateway to the fold.

Some Were Missing

"Are they all in?" asked the farmer as the gate was finally shut on the last one.

Simon shook his head.

"Three are missing," he said, "and the mist's so thick I doubt we'll find them tonight."

"Then we must send the dog out again," said the farmer. "I can't afford to lose three sheep."

"We might try her," was all Simon said.

Now Bob-Tail's mother was tired after a hard day's work, but instinctively she knew all was not well. At a signal from Simon she gave one look at Bob-Tail and wearily retraced her steps into the mist.

Bob-Tail, fresh from a good supper and a warm fire, bounded after her with a gleeful bark. To him this was yet another adventure, and, after all, he did want to find out what this stuff was that tickled his eyes and nose.

"Hi, Bob-Tail, come back!" shouted the farmer and shepherd together. "Come back, you young rascal!"

But Bob-Tail pretended not to hear, and in a moment the pair were lost to view.

A Hard Task

On and on they went until, keeping close to his mother's side, Bob-Tail realized that they were climbing the sheep track to the hills.

Familiar smells came back to him, reminding him of happy summer days, so that he darted to and fro, forgetting, in his puppy way, all about the heavy mist and the possibility of losing his mother.

Meanwhile, back at the farm, the men discussed the chances of Bob-Tail's mother finding the lost sheep.

"She'll do it if any dog will," said the farmer.

"I'd trust her anywhere, and that's more than I would young Bob-Tail," responded the shepherd.

But when the clock showed that two hours had passed, the farmer began to worry, not only for his sheep but for his dogs. He strained his ears for a bark, and at every fancied sound he darted forward, peering into the mist, only to come back disappointed.

Just when he had given up all hope, Bob-Tail's mother suddenly appeared out of the darkness—alone. She came slowly forward to where her master sat, and laid her shaggy head on his knees. Her tired eyes seemed to plead for forgiveness, and the farmer, knowing how faithfully she served him, patted her head affectionately.

Bob-Tail's Victory

But what of Bob-Tail? On one of his runs he had gone a little too far, and on coming back to tell his mother of a lovely spot he had found, discovered that she had vanished. He barked loudly, thinking this was a new kind of game, and then he barked once more, a little anxiously this time, but no answer came back.

So he went on, his nose well to the ground, arguing to himself that she must be somewhere quite close. Higher and higher he climbed to where the hills grew steeper and more barren, and then, suddenly, a familiar scent reached his nostrils, the scent of his playmates, the sheep. But surely they were all safe at home by now?

Bob-Tail stood quite still, his senses alert, while to his ears stole the unmistakable sound of bleating. Forgetting all about the mist he bounded eagerly forward in the direction of the sound, anxious for companionship himself, and soon found the three sheep, huddled together in the shelter of a small bush.

At first he could scarcely make out their shape in the misty darkness, but by walking round them he knew there were not more than three.

In that moment Bob-Tail grew up.

"Something is very wrong here," he said to himself, and then little pictures of his mother's cleverness in handling the flock came floating back to him.

"Why shouldn't I try to do it myself?" he thought, and getting behind the sheep he edged them away from the bush. At first they ran from him, but by darting hither and thither he eventually got them together again, and so began the slow descent homeward.

Bob-Tail made a lot of mistakes in his eagerness, and the sheep, only half reassured by his barks and gentle prods, trod fearfully, bleating loudly all the time.

It was this bleating that roused the farmer from his wakeful night in an armchair. With the shepherd by his side he rushed out into the farmyard, and there, in that misty dawn, Bob-Tail brought in his first sheep. Wasn't he proud. And wasn't his mother proud too! As the farmer looked down at her she seemed to be actually smiling with satisfaction.

That was the beginning of Bob-Tail's splendid career, for having taken the chance his mother gave him, he became an outstandingly clever and faithful sheep dog.

Balogh Photo

"When, Upon Orchard and Lane, Breaks the White Foam of the Spring"

On Calendar Street

March swept her porch with a flourish and swing
Scolded her children and called them in.
Rattled her pans and bustled about
Large and blustering—but kind, no doubt.

Gentle April in the very next block
Greeted the world in her new green frock.
Watched the blue birds nesting there—
Pinned a golden crocus in her hair.

Sunny May dreamed all day long
Laughed with her children in rhyme and song.
Quiet and friendly, sweetly neat—
The nicest neighbor on Calendar Street.

MARTHA TILLAND

Artists and Writers Guild, Inc.

Hopscotch: Drawn by Nathalie Parain for "The Picture Play Book," by Rose Celli

A Popular Nursemaid Returns

Book Reviews

MICHAEL BANKS took his new beautiful green and yellow kite into the park and a keeper helped him get it into the air. Higher and higher it sailed until it was just a faint dark speck; then a light cloud blew over it and hid it.

The string in Michael's hand tautened and quivered and at last, Jane, who was watching, could bear it no longer.

"Pull it in," she cried to Michael.

They pulled and they pulled, even the park keeper helped. When at last the string slackened and a small whirling shape came floating down—what do you think it was?

It was none other than Mary Poppins. The same Mary Poppins with the turned-up nose and the fondness for looking at her own reflection in anything that was handy, who made life so amusing for Jane and Michael Banks and the twins in the book which bears her name, published a little more than a year ago.

You remember how she went sailing into the air in the last chapter, with her umbrella open, without even giving notice or saying good-by. Although she did leave a note saying "au revoir," which Mrs. Brill, the cook, said meant "To meet again"—and that comforted Jane and Michael a lot.

Well, this comical nursemaid is back and the story of her second sojourn with the Banks family is told in *Mary Poppins Comes Back*, by P. S. Travers.

This second book about Mary Poppins is as refreshing as the first. Most entertaining are the accounts of how the nursemaid disposes of Miss Euphemia Andrew, who had invited herself to spend a month with the Banks family, of her taking Jane and Michael to see her cousin, Mr. Turvy, whose second Mondays were so trying—and it was on a second Monday that they made their visit, too—and of many of her other escapades.

In the end, Mary Poppins's departure is as much a mystery as it was before—and she didn't leave an "au revoir" note either.

She did take a return ticket, though. "You never know. It might come in useful," she said thoughtfully to the collector.

* * *

WE HAD such a treat this month when the new Artists and Writers Guild books came to our desk that we want to be sure that every child who reads this column knows about them.

You will hardly believe it, but these beautiful books, written and illustrated by very distinguished authors and artists in the United States and abroad, sell for only ten cents apiece, and are on sale in ten-cent stores. Three of the larger ones are twenty cents each.

Most of the books are authorized American editions, the Artists and Writers Guild having obtained rights from English and French publishers.

When we opened the package with these 30 books and saw the lovely colored illustrations, we were ready to cheer just at sight of them; and when we saw the price we wanted to devote an entire book column to them at once. We have space to mention only a few, but you will get an idea from these what the quality of the books is.

Among them is *Westwoods*, a story by Eleanor Farjeon that bubbles with humor and laughter; *Micha*, a story of a little brown bear, by Adrienne Segur; Walter de la Mare's story of *Miss Jemima*; the *Adventures of Tommy*, by H. G. Wells; the story of *The Knave of Hearts*, with beautiful full page colored illustrations by Maxfield Parrish, the first and only other edition of which was published several years ago at $10 a copy. *The Knave of Hearts* is a 20-cent book.

Several of the books are among the Père Castor series published in France by Paul Faucher, an authority on education, who has made a special study of books for children. Each of these books is very carefully planned so that all the details form a harmonious whole. Among them are *Wild Animals at Home*, by Marguerite Reynier, and *Wild Animals and Their Little Ones*, by Rose Celli, both with lovely illustrations in color by F. Rojankovsky; *Baba Yaga*, a popular Russian tale, retold by Rose Celli, illustrated in color by Nathalie Parain.

Rhymes New and Old and *Old Rhymes for All Times* are especially interesting books in this Artists and Writers Guild series. They include many old rhymes for children which have been difficult to find. Each of these books has 76 pages of poems and illustrations.

The next time your pocket money comes in, why not go to the nearest ten cent store and add a couple of these books to your bookshelf?

They are easily identified because each book has a black shield in a conspicuous place on the cover with the words, "Authorized American Edition. Artists and Writers Guild."

Many ten cent stores which have sold all they had on hand will order again if customers ask for these special Artists and Writers Guild books.

E. C.

Mary Poppins Comes Back, by P. S. Travers. Illustrated by Mary Shepard. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc. $1.50.

Artists and Writers Guild Books. A specially authorized edition of illustrated books by distinguished writers and artists, including 30 titles. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: Artists and Writers Guild, Inc. $.10 each, except three which sell for $.20 each.

Artists and Writers Guild, Inc.

On the Merry-Go-Round: Drawn by Hélène Guertik for "Oh What a Beautiful Day!"

Scrapbooks of Foreign Lands

Our Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with children in other countries, especially China and Japan. We are studying the customs of the people of China and Japan in our room at school. We have made scrapbooks and I found a lot of pictures and stories in the Monitor. My teacher liked my scrapbook very much and read the story called "A Japanese Garden Comes Alive" to the class. Three boys who draw well drew a big picture of the story on paper. This was fastened to the front board by four pieces of gummed paper, one at each corner.

I am eight years old and am in the third grade at school.

I look forward to letters from children anywhere and promise to answer them. Patricia K.

Shields, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I am ten years of age. I would like to correspond with a boy near my age in England. I live on a cattle ranch and collect stamps and like pets. I am also interested in ships. I would gladly exchange stamps with him. Robert J. B.

The following would like to exchange letters with children in other parts of the world:

June R. (5), Birmingham, England. Would like to hear from girls in America.

Lorraine K. (7), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from girls in China.

Rena S. (7), Santa Ana, California. Would like to hear from girls in Scotland.

Maureen M. (8), East Walpole, Massachusetts. Would like to correspond with girls in Germany and Sweden. Interested in foreign dolls and stamps.

Ruth Y. (8), San Ysidro, California. Would like to hear from girls in her own city.

Carol V. C. (8), San Diego, California. Would like to write to girls in Holland.

Virginia H. (8), San Onofre, California. Would like to hear from girls in Africa.

Peaggy Ann R. (9), San Diego, California. Would like to exchange letters with girls in Switzerland.

Sam D. B. (9), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boys in Japan.

Margery S. (9), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from girls in Holland.

Ginia Beth C. (9), Aquilla, Texas. Would like to hear from girls in Holland, Iraq, Egypt, Spain and Switzerland and from Arizona.

Moody N. (9), Aquilla, Texas. Would like to hear from boys from any part of the world.

Esteen T. (9), Aquilla, Texas. Would like to hear from girls in Wisconsin, the Sudan, and the Rock of Gibraltar. Her hobbies are music and basketball.

Della Mari J. (10), Aquilla, Texas.

Vivian B. (10), Aquilla, Texas. Would like to hear from girls in Spain or France.

Dorothy Lee M. (10), Aquilla, Texas. Would like to correspond with girls in Spain, Egypt and Holland. Enjoys playing with dolls, cats and dogs.

Frances Jean T. (10), Aquilla, Texas. Would like to hear from girls in all parts of the world.

Patricia P. (10), Melrose, Massachusetts. Would like to write to girls in Japan, Holland and France. Interested in nature and writing stories.

David W. (10), Toronto, Canada. Would like to hear from boys outside the United States and Canada. Interested in collecting stamps and debating.

George A. (10), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boys in his own state.

Arthur K. (10), South Pasadena, California. Would like to hear from boys in Kansas City, Missouri.

Herman W. (10), Long Beach, California. Would like to hear from boys in New Zealand.

Clarence T. (10), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from boys in France.

Arthur H. (10), San Onofre, California. Would like to hear from boys in China.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Each boy and girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Nazareth CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Shirts and Panties

bearing the Nazareth label are always good value.

Pullover style shirt shown here retails at 25 cents; button front, short sleeve style retails at 29 cents.

Yoke-front panty, as illustrated, retails from 25 to 29 cents, according to size.

Other Nazareth styles in a variety of fabrics for boys and girls up to 16 years.

All modern styles, fine quality, at low Prices.

Ask your dealer for Nazareth Underwear. Write for catalog if he cannot supply you.

NAZARETH WAIST CO.

366 Broadway, Dept. M., New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

HILLTOP CAMPS For Boys and Girls

Sixteenth Season

Where campers and horses are companions, and we swim in a mountain pool. Occupying the broad top of a mountain in the Ozark Mountains, one mile west of the State University town of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

MRS. JOY PRATT MARKHAM, Director
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Hilltop advertises only in
The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES
CAPE COD FOR GIRLS

Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Rustic well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Buildings for adults. *Write for booklet.*
FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS

Summer Camp

Leelanau has advertised for 14 years in The Christian Science Monitor. Booklet.

William Beals, Director
Box 40, Glen Arbor, Mich.

Cincinnati Taken For U. S. Study Of Wasted City Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 30—Action is under way here in a national movement to halt the waste of city areas. L. Segoe, authority on city planning, has been made director of a Research Committee on Urbanism with this as its job as a supplemental unit in the national planning program of the National Resources Committee.

This newly formed committee is to gather information on land use, resources and future needs of the city, and to determine the role the city plays and will play in the national economy. Its personnel includes such experts in political and social science as Dr. Charles E. Merriam and Dr. Louis Wirth, both of Chicago University; Louis Brownlow, Public Administration Clearing House; Harold D. Smith, Michigan Muncipal League; Arthur Comey, Harvard University; Charles W. Eliot 2d, National Resources Committee; Dr. M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, with C. A. Dykstra, Cincinnati City Manager, as chairman.

Waste of Resources

The meagerness of planning information and the vast waste of cities' resources was brought to light when the Federal Government was confronted with the problem of locating housing and other useful public works in the cities and of assisting the cities with welfare work and in other ways. Nothing definite could be determined as to how much, how fast, or in what direction each city could be expected to grow. Past experience included deterioration of large sections of cities by blight areas and slums; seasonal and devastating unemployment for their citizens in cities with unbalanced industrial structures; grave social problems; congestion; overexpansion, and poorly applied zoning and planning rules, Mr. Segoe pointed out.

"As the first step, the committee is sending a survey schedule to approximately 500 American cities of all population classes and types in each state, asking for information on municipal facilities, services and activities, on taxation, land utilization, planning studies and related subjects," declared Mr. Segoe. "This is to be supplemented with study of records of governmental agencies and national associations concerned with various phases of urban activities."

These studies will result in data of value for well-governed planning such as guides for expansion based on population trends, guides for balanced industrial growth based on findings on decentralization and recentralization of industries, and guides for actual structural layout of cities.

"The committee hopes to undertake sample studies in one or two industrial regions to see what might be the possibilities of developing a plan for the re-articulation of the industrial structure of communities to minimize the effects of seasonal employment and tendency to fluctuations in business conditions," declared Mr. Segoe.

Review Experiments

"The committee will review the experiments with model cities, to see whether the principles behind them may be applied to the planning or replanning of large cities, so as to introduce, if possible, the community spirit prevailing in the small community into the metropolis by means of neighborhood units or other structural design.

"It will study social problems in cities of different types and sizes to uncover those factors which have been the roots of social evils and those which have been the cause of the absence of these in some centers."

Public Backs Extension Of Civil Service Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

merit system must be restored," and pointed out that, "Building a better and broader civil service will raise the standards of both the administrative and legislative branches of the Federal Government."

Hoover and Knox Shoot

Mr. Hoover in nearly every one of his speeches has included the charge, that the civil service system, "which has been built up over many years by every President was ignored and repudiated and the spoils system substituted."

Colonel Knox has reiterated the same allegations as have other Republicans.

The sentiment of the public in favor of merit system extension, as against the spoils system, has frequently been reaffirmed; the latest illustration is a poll just held, showing overwhelming popular antagonism to political patronage. This is the poll compiled by Dr. George Gallup, director of the Institute of Public Opinion, showing a response of 88 to 12 per cent, between those favoring civil service and those favoring party patronage as a means of filling federal jobs; and 86 to 14 per cent in favor of bringing the post office system completely under the merit system.

Ready Made for Republicans

From the political viewpoint, the merit system is a ready-made issue for the Republicans. Political observers are forced to admit in fairness, however, that many a time one political party has denounced its rival for using spoils to fill jobs, only to resort to the same practice when it came into office itself. Thus, the Republicans under Harding made a wholesale housecleaning of Wilson Democrats in 1921; just as Democrats have been doing under the New Deal.

For the most part, the civil service extension, backed by public opinion, has made steady, but slow progress; and although the relative proportion of civil service jobs has fallen off woefully in the recent creation of huge New Deal emergency bureaus, it is believed that a number of these will be brought under the merit system as conditions become stabilized.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Victoria: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 7.

England

Cheshire

Macclesfield: Majestic Picture House, 3 p. m., April 5.

Essex

Stratford (auspices First Church Leytonstone): Municipal Baths Hall, Romford Road, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

Hampshire

Southampton (First Church): Watts' Hall, Above Bar, 8 p. m., April 7.

London

London (Second Church): Regal Cinema, Marble Arch, 2:45 p. m., April 5.

Middlesex

Hendon: Orpheum Cinema, Finchley Road, N. W. 11, 8 p. m., April 10.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 8 p. m., April 7.

Dublin

Dublin (First Church): Round Room, Mansion House, Dawson Street, 8 p. m., April 6.

Germany

Berlin (Second Church): Philharmonie, Bernburgerstrasse 23, 8 p. m., April 14.

Dresden (First Church): Church Edifice, Glacisstrasse 28, N. 6, 8 p. m., April 18. In English.

Dresden (Second Church): Gewerbehaus-Saal, Ostra-Alle 13, A, 4 p. m., and 8 p. m., April 16. In German.

Italy

Florence: Church Auditorium, 6 p. m., April 21.

Union of South Africa

Cape Province

Cape Town (First Church): City Hall, 2:30 p. m., May 24. Radiocast.

Cape Town (Society, Rondebosch): Wynberg Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

Kimberley: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 19.

United States

Arkansas

Fayetteville: Church Edifice, Mt. Nord, West Lafayette and Forest Avenues, 8 p. m., April 7.

Little Rock (Second Church): Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth Street and Park Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.

California

Hanford: Hanford Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 5.

Long Beach (Fourth Church): Jane Addams School Auditorium, Fifty-third and Pine Avenue, North Long Beach, 8 p. m., April 7.

Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, Eagle Rock, 8 p. m., April 6.

Oroville: Oroville High School, 8 p. m., April 7.

Placerville: Shakespeare Club House, 8 p. m., April 9.

San Diego (Third Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Twelfth and A Streets, 8 p. m., April 10.

San Francisco (Eleventh Church) Dreamland Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., April 5.

San Rafael: Church Edifice, Fifth Street at F Street, 8 p. m., April 5.

Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., April 9.

Connecticut

Meriden: Meriden High School, 35 Pleasant Street, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

Idaho

Caldwell: Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

Moscow: I. O. O. F. Hall, 8 p. m., April 7.

Illinois

Barrington: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., April 10.

Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., April 5.

Peoria (First Church): Church Edifice, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Quincy: Madison School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 9.

Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan Road, 3:30 p. m., April 5.

Indiana

Hagerstown: High School, 8 p. m., April 9.

Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.

Peru: Public Library, Huntington and Main Street, 8 p. m., April 7.

Iowa

Sheldon: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Fifth Avenue Theater, B Street and Fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

Lawrence (First Church): Unitarian Church, Twelfth and Vermont Streets, 8 p. m., April 6.

Marysville: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 9.

Maryland

Hagerstown: Maryland Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 5.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., March 31.

Roslindale: Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, 8 p. m., April 2.

Dorchester: Dorchester Women's Club, 38 Centre Street, 3:30 p. m., April 5.

Brookline: Whitney Hall, 1330 Beacon Street, 8 p. m., April 9 and 10.

Springfield: Church Edifice, State and Orleans Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 4 (Note changed place.)

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): State Theater, 1 p. m., April 10.

Mt. Pleasant: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Three Rivers: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Minnesota

Duluth (Second Church): Denfeld High School Auditorium, Forty-fourth Avenue West and Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

Hibbing: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 7. Radiocast 8:15 to 8:45 p. m., Station WMFG, 1210 kilocycles.

Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 5.

Montevideo: Montevideo Opera House, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

Mississippi

Clarksdale: High School, Elizabeth Dorr Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 5.

Missouri

Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

Marshall: Church Building, 168 South Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., April 10.

Pacific (auspices Society, Pacific, and Third Church, St. Louis): Royal Theater, 3 p. m., April 5.

St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 4615 South Kingshighway Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 7.

University City: Church Edifice, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 9.

Nebraska

Central City: State Theater, 7:30 p. m., April 9.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Practical Arts High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 7.

New Jersey

Hoboken: Auditorium, Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 5.

Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Crescent Avenue, near Communipaw Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 11.

Paterson (Second Church): Auditorium, Central High School, Hamilton Street and Lee Place, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

New York

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

Lyons: School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 9.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., April 9.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., April 7.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6. Radiocast Station WMCA.

Whitestone: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

Yonkers (Third Church): Broadway Theater, 488 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., April 6.

North Carolina

Raleigh: Hugh Morson High School, 3:15 p. m., April 5.

Salisbury: Boyden High School Auditorium, Lincolnton Road, 8 p. m., April 6.

North Dakota

Fargo: High School Auditorium, Third Avenue and Tenth Street, South, 8 p. m., April 11.

Ohio

Cincinnati (auspices First and Second Churches, Cincinnati, and First Church, Norwood): Music Hall, Elm and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 6

Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

Sandusky: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 5.

Oklahoma

Enid: Enid High School Auditorium, 601 West Wabash Street, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Frederick: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Oregon

Astoria: Viking Theater, 8 p. m., April 7.

Baker: Elks Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

Eugene (Organization at University of Oregon): Music Auditorium, Campus, 3 p. m., April 5

Hood River: Church Edifice, Ninth and Eugene Streets, 3 p. m., April 5.

La Grande: Sacajawea Hotel Ballroom, 3:15 p. m., April 5.

Oregon City: Congregational Church, Sixth and John Adams Streets, 8 p. m., April 6.

Pennsylvania

Carlisle: The Strand Theater, 15 North Pitt Street, 3:30 p. m., April 5.

Reading: Ballroom, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Carlton Theater, Mathewson Street, 12:05 p. m., April 9.

Texas

Harlingen: Harlingen High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 5.

Washington

Arlington: Congregational Church, Fourth and McLeod Streets, 8 p. m., April 10.

Seattle (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4709 Thirty-sixth Avenue, South, 8 p. m., April 10.

Seattle (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Dayton Avenue, 8 p. m., April 6.

Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., April 11.

Spokane (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Indiana Avenue and Post Street, 8 p. m., April 9.

Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School, 8 p. m., April 9.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on April 5, 12; May 3, 10; June 7, 14; July 5, 12; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m., (11.79mc), and 7 p. m., (6.04mc), on April 5, May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 5, May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 19, May 17, June 21, July 19, Aug. 16.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on April 5, 12, 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 5, May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 12, 26; May 10, 24; June 14, 28; July 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on April 5, 19; May 3, 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 5, 12, 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 5, May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on April 5, 12, 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Got $600 a Month More, Townsend Agent Says

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 (AP)—Edward J. Margett, state area manager of the Townsend pensions organization, declared March 26 commissions paid him were $500 or $600 a month more than reported at a committee hearing in Washington, but denied he was profiting personally.

The commissions are used to pay all Townsend plan organization expenses in this area, he asserted.

James Sullivan, counsel for a House investigating committee, charged in Washington that Margett had been receiving monthly commissions of $1800 to $2100.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Bremen	April 2	Cherbourg,	April 8	April 2, 1:00 pm	April 2, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	April 4	Plymouth,	April 10	April 3, 8:00 pm	April 4, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm
*Manulani	San Francisco,	April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Malolo	San Francisco,	April 4	Mar. 31, 4:00 pm	Mar. 31, 7:30 pm
President Jefferson	Seattle,	April 11	Apr. 6, 4:00 pm	Apr. 6, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources. Easy, interesting, historically valuable. Thousands consult Hartford, Conn. Times Saturday Genealogical Edition. Six months 75c. Subscribe.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery, direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-125, Watertown, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 36c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ARTISTS

JAMES BLOMFIELD PAINTER, ETCHER 56 Grenville Street W., Toronto, Ont. Small Pictures in Oil and Water Color

BUILDING ALTERATIONS

We are ready to serve you with ideas, sketches or estimates on any building problem or alteration—from a sidewalk patch to extensive structural changes or additions. WITHOUT OBLIGATION You will get the right price because we do all our own masonry, plastering, carpentry and concrete work. Fire retarding multiple dwellings, stair halls and ceilings, dividing of apartments, fireproof partitions, new store fronts, structural steel, shoring, architectural interiors, show rooms, raising floors to new levels. Phone today. WILDMAN & NEWMAN, INC. 33 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY Penn 6-7383

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON 18 E 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EXTERMINATORS

GUARANTEE Exterminating Co. of Guaranteed Sanitation, Inc., operating eight suburban branches, offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termite-Proofing Service; also Control of Bird and Squirrel Nuisance. Tel. (day-night), LOngacre 5-6600 or address 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

STENOTYPE, with metronome and complete La Salle Extension University Course; attractive price. Address Box 31, 1291 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT GIRL, woman, answer phone, light housework, no cooking; part time, small salary, opportunity study; call evenings. PACKARD, 43-30 46th St., Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, mornings, very reasonable. Suite 1960, 11 West 42nd St. Chickering 4-6358.

REAL ESTATE

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—Lovely country home of ten room, 10 room colonial; 2½ acres; handy to lake; price $5500; more land if desired. A-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

ROOFING

EXPERT ROOFING and Repairs in Manhattan Long Island—Brooklyn. Asbestos—Asphalt Shingles. Estimates Free. Easy Payments. UNIVERSAL ROOFING CO. 32-16 Crescent St., Astoria, N. Y. Phone Astoria 8-6322

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in detached house with piazzas, oil heat, parking; permanent or transients. LONgwood 8775.

FOR people of refinement, seeking quiet home, kitchenette, bath, $12; single $6. THOMPSON, 925 West End (106th), N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms, interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 83rd St. (B'way)—Large double, southern exposure; private shower, etc., twin beds; clean, refined, quiet surroundings. TRAfalgar 7-7363.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single, double rooms, board; clean, harmonious atmosphere; excellent meals; Southern cooking.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN possessing all necessary requirements in directing sales, handling territories, hiring training salesmen and dealer development; capable assuming responsibility, diversified business experience; references unquestionable. BORGOS, 59-11 Queens Blvd., L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN, college graduate, wishes to render services in a worth-while business; excellent background of management and salesmanship; will consider investing money with services. Write Box R-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED matron, housekeeper, manager wishes position college, club, institution, apartment, small hotel. Apt. S-H, 223 West 21st St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED, refined woman desires position as housekeeper in small adult family near country. S-5, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED camp counselor desires work in girls' or boys' camp at reasonable wage. MISS ELAINE PICHETTE, 18 Prince Street, Concord, N. H.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

EWARTS CAFETERIA 522 13th STREET N. W. 112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA. 112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA. Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

REAL ESTATE Sales — Rentals — Builders. Wm. H. Saunders Co., Inc. 1519 K ST. N. W. DISTRICT 1015 Established 1887

20% MORE allowed on Old Gold, Jewelry and Watches when purchasing New Hamilton or Elgin Watches. Free appraisal. Mail orders filled. J. K. LEWIS 505½ 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MAINE

BANGOR

Rines 43 MAIN STREET *LADIES' SHOP* SMART FASHIONS COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES *MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR*

Flowers and Plants *for Easter* AT BROCKWAY'S FLOWER SHOP 18 CENTRAL STREET

ZOIDIS BROTHERS NUTS—CANDY FRUIT BASKETS for EASTER 28 Central Street Telephone 9169

Smart New Shoes AT STANDARD SHOE STORE 48 MAIN STREET. WILBUR COON, DR. HISS, MENIHAN ARCH AID *and* QUEEN QUALITY *"Maine's Largest Arch Shoe Department"*

ETTA R. THAYER *Millinery* Announcing the Showing of New Spring Hats for Easter 46½ MAIN STREET, Upstairs.

G. S. SEAVEY & SON 270 Fourteenth Street Tel. 2-1392 *Easter Flowers and Plants* Easter Lilies 35 Cents, Bud or Bloom F. T. D. Members

LEWISTON

Leadbetter's Cash Market *Quality Groceries at Lowest Prices* 5 Sabattus Street

NORWEGIAN SARDINES

THE AIR-TRED SHOE *for Women* The patented air filler cushions every step you take. *"Shoes for the Entire Family"* Maynards' Boot Shop 180 LISBON STREET *"The Store of Friendly Service"*

The Pickering Hat Shop 30 Sabattus Street Tel. 989-W *Exclusive representative for* Simon Rubin, Stetson, Gage and other fine hats, straws, fabrics and felts. All sizes—all colors. *"The Best, Always"*

INDIVIDUALITY Means Having Your Spring Clothes *Made at* NAOMI'S SHOP 227 COLLEGE STREET *Designing—Dressmaking—Remodeling* MODERATE PRICES PHONE 623

PORTLAND

LONDON TAN Spring Fashions — Accessories in gay contrast to your costume! That's why LONDON TAN is your sartorial salvation!—It's a color with mood and mettle. It's warm—rakish—alive! Contrast it with your grey, blue, beige and yes, black clothes, too. You'll find it gives your entire costume stunning new impetus. PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO. Portland, Maine

LAMEY-WELLEHAN Arch Preserver—Red Cross *Shoes for Women* 539 Congress Street

Langley's J. O. LANDLEY 630-634 Congress St. 599 Congress St. Union Station Famous for Quality Food and Service *When in Portland, give us a call.*

Randall & McAllister Anthracite Coal Bituminous *Distributors for Maine* D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite, Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard, New River, Coke—Clearcoal—Briquettes, Shell Oil

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal' HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP. *"America's Finest Anthracite"* 51 Main Street Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St. Open daily 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday *Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.*

HALL BROS. CO. *Distributor of* FORD *Products* FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery TELEPHONE 1100

Metropolitan Coal Co. Pittston Coal and New England Coke 29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

GROCERIES Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods The Economy Store, The Gifford Store, The Concord Public Market, The Derry Store, The Curtice Store

CITY COAL COMPANY Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite 87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080 NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

For QUALITY Home-Made Candy *Visit* The Granite State Candy Shoppe 13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

Air and Light— *Yours to Command* They are installing Venetian Blinds everywhere nowadays. We feature the Kirsch—the Best Venetian Blind made. ARTHUR F. BROWN 1 Odd Fellows Ave. Tel. 813

GRADE A MILK from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS PASTEURIZED MILK CREAM Concord Dairy Company PHONE 1020

LEVINE'S Women's and Misses' Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Sport Togs 82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

INSURANCE The Eastman & Merrill Agency *Stewart Nelson* 60 North Main Street Phone 1905 Concord, N. H.

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS GULF FUEL OILS COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL Tel. 3200

JACKMAN & LANG INSURANCE *of All Kinds* 2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

"Say it with Flowers" from GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP *Florist and Decorator* MANCHESTER, N. H. CONCORD, N. H. *Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.*

Bring your INSURANCE PROBLEMS to us. *We are ready and willing to serve you.* DUSTIN & SMITH 88 No. Main Street Tel. 1719

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS *"Food for Fabrics"* Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association Parisian Dry Cleaning Co. *"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"* 13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Real Kid Gloves For Easter! *Soft, supple . . . luxurious* HARRY G. EMMONS

SMART and BECOMING You'll like the result when we do your hair. Harper Method Shop 14 Park Street Tel. 2301 Concord, N. H.

Dora's Smart Shop 36 NORTH MAIN STREET

SMARTER CLOTHES *at Lower Prices*

Hats Cleaned and Expertly Blocked at Hat Cleaning Headquarters UNITED SHOE REPAIRING CO. 14 Pleasant Street

THE FRIENDLY SHOP *presents* NEW SPRING HATS *all types* from $2.95 to $11.75 Exclusive Line of GIFTS with Special EASTER Items from 25c up. 69 NO. STATE STREET Tel. 1816

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 341 PROSPECT STREET Tel. 2502-M "Look for New Hampshire Display advertising in the news section."

REAL SILK HOSIERY Spring Line of Men's and Women's Hosiery and Lingerie *New Hampshire Representative* W. J. Delaney 463 BEECH STREET 3082-J

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MANCHESTER FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION *OFFERS* Four Types of Federal Savings & Loan Shares Last dividend 4%. 1% extra for systematic savings. *also* LOANS To Build—Remodel or Re-Finance YOUR HOME Safe—Economical—Convenient

NEW SPRING STYLES *for* EASTER Men's and Boys' Fine Quality Suits, Topcoats, Hats, Haberdashery CHAS. M. FLOYD CO. *The Store of Real Values*

"The Dreamland" Inner Coil Mattress The "Profile" Sensation of the Day at only $19.75 Comfort, Durability, Beauty, Resiliency Other Grades at Higher and Lower Prices. CHAS. A. HOITT CO. Valley and Wilson Streets

McLane and Taylor *The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire.* REPAIRING REMODELING CLEANING STORAGE Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be. 624 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

Bright Silver without Black Hands WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM *Groceries, Meats and Provisions* Steele's Service Store 815 Chestnut Phone 296 756 Elm Phone 4567 For Quick Heat and Economy Use Manchester Coke *Made in Manchester by Manchester Workers* MANCHESTER GAS CO. PHONE 1216

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop *Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches* 153 MAIN STREET

Shop at ANN'S For Advanced Spring Styles Ann's Dress Shoppe 81 WEST PEARL ST. NASHUA, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH

SMART NEW SUITS and TOPCOATS *for Spring* STETSON HATS SNUGFELT HATS PEARSON & KNOWLES CO. 82 FLEET STREET

SPRING MILLINERY Latest New York and Paris Styles for Easter $1.49 to $8.50 *Exclusive* GAGE *Agency* Also Children's Hats KATHRYN H. MARDEN MARKET SQUARE

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Grace L. Vars MILLINERY Latest Models $3.00 and up 160 Bellevue Ave. Tel. 761

PROVIDENCE

MAYFAIR INC. 60 Fox Point Blvd. 271 Plain Street *Try our new moth-proof prices—guarantees all wool garments for 6 months—no extra charge.* LAUNDERERS—CLEANSERS—DYERS

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

The Sign of Quality Foods PENDER'S DP PENDER'S LOWEST PRICES Phone 25781 Market at Monticello

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

WEST END MARKET 117 N. ROBINSON Dial 3-9169 W. L. CROSS WATER GROUND CORN MEAL WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR Good Foods—advertised NATIONALLY in The Christian Science Monitor.

GRIGGS' BAKERIES Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261 618 N. Lombardy Street 42611 *Tempting Variety of Baked Products* TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

Gifts of Distinction to Suit Every Person and Purse! SCHWARZSCHILD'S *"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"* BROAD at SECOND

ROYAL LAUNDRY Dial 3-9157 for BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING

ROANOKE

B. FORMAN SONS *Correct Dress for Women* ROANOKE, VA.

Flowers and Plants of Quality and Economy FALLON, *Florist*

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

O. J. Marrison Stores Co. *"West Virginia's Economy Centers"* Fourteen department stores which strive to serve faithfully that they may be privileged to serve you again

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co. *"Let us help you dress your very best this Easter"*

WILL H. MELET CO. *"The Store Ahead"* for Better Clothes Cut Flowers Potted Plants

MADISON MINES FLORIST Greenhouses 512 Milford St. Tel. 885

Square Deal Shoe Shop *"From Old to New With Any Shoe"* We Call For and Deliver PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

The Elaine Shoppe 223 MAIN ST. COATS—FROCKS *Featuring the modes of the moment for Street, Afternoon or Evening Wear*

ANDERSON'S *"The State's Largest Restaurant"* 407 WEST MAIN F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

"CANDYLAND" HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM TASTY SANDWICHES 352 W. Pike Street

MORGANTOWN

O. J. MORRISON CO. MORGANTOWN, W. VA. *"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"*

"THE VANITY FAIR" *The Little Shop in the Hallway* Features all the new and lovely underwear, slips and nighties by VANITY FAIR. *Also Vanity Fair Hose in Smart New Shades* 315 HIGH STREET

KROPFF BROS. *Graduate Member American Gem Society* JEWELRY—DIAMONDS GEM STONES *A Book on Diamonds Upon Request* METROPOLITAN THEATRE BUILDING

O. J. MORRISON CO. MORGANTOWN, W. VA. *"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"*

WHEN you purchase go

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. *Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section*

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company

"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine chins . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.

DECORATORS

WALL PAPER and PAINTS

City Hall Corner

Wear

"SMILE" HATS

TOM CAMPBELL

SMILE Hat Shop

Opposite Palace Theatre

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"

Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers

Miss Miller's Hat Shop

803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers

Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"

6c per pound

PHONE R 2051

730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

PIGGLY WIGGLY

EDMONTON

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store

AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.

JOHNSTONE WALKER — LIMITED —

Hudson's Bay Company

If you're sewing this spring, do not forget that you can get your materials, notions, etc., at the Bay. Every assistance given in cutting, planning and finishing your garments.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

X-RAY SHOE FITTING—

When you buy your shoes here you are assured of getting the utmost value—in style—long wear—general satisfaction.

But that isn't all.

You also get assurance of a good fit, for we have both an X-Ray and weight distributing machine.

Come in and see your feet in your shoes, also see how you carry your weight on your shoes, with our weight distribution machine.

"Yours for Foot Comfort"

Macdonald Shoe Store Ltd.

494 MAIN STREET

Just South of City Hall

Hudson's Bay Company

YOUR SPRING SUIT

Should Be Man-Tailored

$12.95 to $39.50

Whether it's a grey flannel, navy blue worsted, or an imported Tweed, your suit should be as well tailored as a man's!

Visit the Second Floor for an interesting selection!

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

"By every test the very best"

CITY DAIRY

Limited

MILK CREAM BUTTER

Mail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.

7 STORES

Easter Cards and Novelties

We deliver anything anywhere.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk

Cream—Butter

Ice Cream

GARFIELD 2334

TASKER'S MEN'S SHOP

22 KING STREET EAST

Imported from England

Welch Margetsons, Silk Ties, Pyjamas, Handkerchiefs, Gowns, Sweaters, Elliotts Irish Poplin Ties, Wolsey Socks, Fine Gloves, Waterproofs, Christys Soft Hats, Made-to-Measure Clothing.

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily. *Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section*

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

C. R. Sumner & Sons

LIMITED

Diamonds, Watches

Jewellery

We Have 3 Repair Artists

1 Only—Guaranteed

GENUINE ANTIQUE TEA SERVICE

VICTORIAN

year 1862

4-piece, Solid Sterling Silver. Family Crest, Shield of Northumberland. All Hand Chased Complete $300

First check gets it

A Real Bargain

392 Richmond St. Met. 5819

Cairncross' the Chemists

As close to you as your phone. *PROMPT CITY DELIVERY*

*SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE

216 Dundas Street St. Joseph Hospital

380 Hamilton Road 616 Dundas Street

197 Wortley Road

GIFT CANDIES

Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled

Fine picture developing a real specialty.

On your street every weekday

CANADA BREAD

Over 100 Varieties of Cakes and Sweet Goods

E. D. REDFEARN, Mgr. MET 944

Jackson Cleaner and Dyer

of Recognized Ability

LONDON and SARNIA

5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Our Famous Thrifty Special

Finished Flat Work 49c

7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.

All Shirts added to bundle, 10c each

AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS

487 Richmond Street MET. 5100

ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

New Spring Shoes Keep Arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices

226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

Homefurnishers

For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario.*

226-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

For Value and Fashion

Shop at

Smallman & Ingram Limited

"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson

4 Stores

Quality Meats Provisions

Noted for Better Values, Better Merchandise and Better Service

MAIN STORE

MET. 7111

Richmond North Met. 167

Wharncliffe South Met. 4568 Dundas East 970

Full Line of Groceries at Our

London South Store—Met. 4568

which we are remodeling immediately to be one of the finest in the city

● CUMMING ●

The Clothier

Special Sale

Made to Your Measure

Men's Suits $19.75

Medium Light and Dark

246 DUNDAS STREET

Also at Galt and Stratford

OTTAWA

The Great Pursuit Spectacle Store of Eastern Canada

DEVLINS

FURS

Men's Apparel

Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

McIntosh & Watts

The China Hall

245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.

Phone 4049 Queen

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

Phone Q. 3600

B. G. Crabtree Ltd.

GROCERS

333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA

Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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EASTER CLEANING

—Say Revitalized

Your Easter wardrobe deserves the best cleaning service possible, if you ask for "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning you can be assured you are getting the best.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS

RESTAURANTS

SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

CHISHOLMS

QUALITY SHOES

Correctly Fitted by X-Ray

2866 DUNDAS ST. W. JU 8567

2282 BLOOR ST. W. LY. 1967

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets

Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

SELECTED GRADE MILK

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users. PHONE US TO CALL

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryceaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

FELKER BROS.

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing Repairing and Alterations

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

MRS. ELLIOTT BEAUTY SALON

Permanent Wave Specialist

Finger Waving, Marcelling, Etc.

263 DURIE STREET JU 8134

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Yours for a Smart Easter

You'll be sure to look your best in a Fairweather costume—all that is new in Coats . . Suits . . Frocks . . Hats . . Bags and other Accessories . . At most attractive prices.

Fairweathers

88-90 Yonge Street, Toronto

Purchase Your New 1936

WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS

now on display at

West Toronto Music Co.

2989 DUNDAS ST., W. JU. 2434

Easy terms and no finance company used.

Pictures and FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART

490 BLOOR STREET W.

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY

Jewelers - Optometrists

8-Diamond Bridal Pair $57.50 18-carat gold mountings

Smart— 5 Diamonds $50 18-carat gold

3-Diamond Value $25 18-carat gold

Bulova Watches Repair Work Community Plate

218 OUELLETTE AVENUE

LADY MAC FOUNDATIONS

Lady Mac Foundations designed exactly according to Figure Type, expert fitting service, prices for all, varied styles in one and two piece garments.

THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner

Office and Plant

148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

See Our Splendid Stock Before Buying Your New Coat or Wrap

Budget Plan

L. P. LAZARE & CO.

Limited

14 Chatham St., E. Tel. 3-2418

"POCA BLOX"

The Wrapped Fuel

$10.50 per ton

QUALITY COKE AND COAL

NICHOLAS COAL CO.

LIMITED

Techumseh and Janette 3-6311

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Wilbank 3636. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

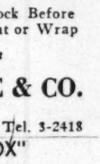
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

STORAGE and **INSURANCE**

Spring Furs

Scarfs and Capes



JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

LA. 7020 1193 Phillips Square

STOP & SHOP

THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES

Meats, Groceries Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

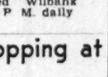
1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced

from $3.00 to $7.50

HOSIERY—69c and 75c



Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter

Chocolate Drink

Eggs

DEXTER 8401

Charlotte Gowns

Specializing in New York dresses moderately priced from $10.95

1353 Greene Ave., Westmount

Fitzroy 7773

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At

Simpson's

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

FOODLAND LIMITED

Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

One Store Only Broad and 11th

Free Delivery Tel. 6641

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

McVicar's Men's Shop

1845 SCARTH STREET Tel. 23204

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A. live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting rooms with board; from 2 gns.; central and quiet. 2 Brunswick Mansions, Handel St., W. C. 1.

NOTE THIS ADDRESS:—26 Norfolk Sq., London, W. 2; quiet; central; bed (spring mattress), bath, breakfast, 6/6; weekly, 35/-; all conveniences; 5 bathrooms. Padd. 9461.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham S. E. 15 New Cross 0496.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME B. FESTA

65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 6439

Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8.

LONDON—Mlle. Wrixen, Court Dressmaker; from Reville's and Marshall & Snelgrove; day dresses, 2 gns.; evening dresses, 3 gns. 86c Berkeley Bldgs., Harrowby St., W. 1. PAD. 7290.

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IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT

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HEITONS

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A TYRANT never tasted of true friendship, nor of perfect liberty.
—DIOGENES

Daily Features

TWO persons cannot long be friends if they cannot forgive each other's little failings.—BRUYERE.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Aldred's Version of the Gospels

DURING the tenth century, Aldred, who describes himself as "a priest of Holy Isle" (the small island of Lindisfarne off the northeastern coast of England), prepared in English a literal rendering of the Gospels. Aldred's method was to take a still earlier and already famous manuscript of the Gospels, written in Latin, and to insert below each Latin word its English equivalent.

One might perhaps hesitate to describe the result as a translation of the Gospels in the modern sense, in that it was far from being an idiomatic rendering; nevertheless there is no doubt that it was of importance, for it provided, in the vernacular, the general sense of the Latin words—which were meaningless to the great majority of the people of England at that period.

The original Latin manuscript, with Aldred's interlinear rendering, is usually described as "the Lindisfarne Gospels" and is still preserved in the British Museum.

What They Say

Literature?

"The greatest danger in adjudging current American literature with relationship to its bearing upon current American life lies in our tendency today to fictionize newspaper headlines and clap them, in the form of elongated spurts of journalism, between book covers." — *Fannie Hurst.*

A Libel

"The American people believe that they alone are a peace loving people; that the rest of the world are militaristic, aggressive, wanting what they can get."—*Ruth Cranston.*

Diction

"Most actors forget diction these days."—*John Mason Brown.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

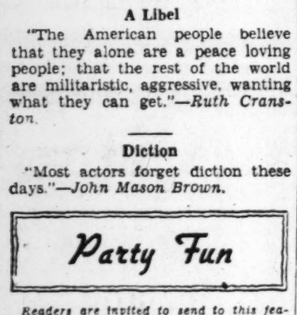
Silhouettes

ONE of the most amusing games I ever played at a party is called "Silhouettes."

A sheet of black construction paper and a sheet of white paper are handed to each guest. Then scissors and a small tube of paste are handed to each one. The party then sits down in a large circle of chairs. Each person is asked to cut out with the scissors a likeness of the person seated at his right. The picture is cut out from the black paper. It is then pasted onto the white sheet, making an imitation of the old-fashioned silhouette pictures our grandparents enjoyed.

The "judges" pin the pictures on a sheet fixed on the wall, and an art exhibition is the result. As the talents of the assembly are likely to be rather varied, it is a most amusing sight. Prizes may be given for the one guessing the largest number of likenesses; that is, guessing who the originals of the pictures are. Another prize may be given for the best work.—J. L. S., Nyack, N. Y.

Crossword Puzzle No. 223



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Adjustment necessary to clear vision
6. Aeriform fluid
8. Prophesier
10. Jewish month
11. Foot-lever
13. Printer's measure
14. Armor of chains
15. Babylonian god
16. Fracas

Down

1. Letter S molding
2. A confection
4. Pronoun
5. Flower
7. The white poplar
9. Bird
10. Character in "Arabian Nights"
12. Small valley
14. Ruler

The solution will be found elsewhere.

Winter Shadows

Monitor Camera Club, From Mrs. F. Slifer, Dayton, Ohio

The First Thaw

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Reports

Question: In the Monitor of December 9, you speak of standing committees *"reporting* to the *corporate* body at three regular business meetings during the year." In a course on parliamentary procedure I took several years ago, I was taught that a standing committee reported only at the annual meeting, and made *statements* of progress at the quarterly meetings. Also, that no committee reported until it had completed its work. I would appreciate your discussing this again some time.

Answer: The rule is that a standing committee *must* report at the annual meeting, but there is nothing to prevent it from reporting more often if advisable. A society may specify in its bylaws or standing rules that a committee shall report more frequently. As for example, in the case cited in the question in the Monitor of December 9, the rules of that organization provide for reports at three specified regular business meetings.

As to a committee reporting before it has completed its work, that is permissible also. Robert's Rules of Order (page 227) provides for partial reports, which are treated the same as final reports. A special committee may find it advisable to report progress or to request further instructions. A partial report does not relieve a special committee from completing its work, unless it is discharged. It is not automatically discharged until its final report is received.

In Lighter Vein

Riding Off a Debt

A visitor to a country fair stopped by a merry-go-round. He noticed a miserable-looking little man seated on one of the wooden horses. But what struck him as strange was that every time the machine stopped the little man made no attempt to get off.

At length curiosity overcame the visitor, and when next the man on the horse stopped opposite him, he said: "Pardon me, but do you enjoy going round and round like this?"

The unhappy one grimaced.

"Not a bit," he replied.

"Then why do you do it?"

"The man who owns this affair owes me 10 bob, and this is the only way I can get it out of him."—*Tit-Bits.*

Sparky

He's just a ragged urchin
That's how he looks to me
His vest all mussed and ruffled,
But cute as he can be.

He never has an enemy—
All kindred spirits his,
And he never is too busy
To attend to someone's biz.

Now please do not misunderstand
Or think I'm in a fog,
This isn't 'bout a person,
It's just our little dog.
—*Ruth O'Connor*

Safety in Numbers

Husband: 'The shares I paid so much for last week are now only worth five shillings each!"

Wife (trying to console him): "Then isn't it a good thing you've got so many of them."—*Allt för Alla.*

A Hot Proposition

Patrolman: "How can we get hold of that fiery Chinaman?"

Police Lieutenant: "You'll have to handle him with the tongs."

Better

"Is your husband better, Mrs. Meadows?"

"Yes, thank 'ee, sir; it don't take him long to vituperate."—*Punch.*

Current Events Quiz

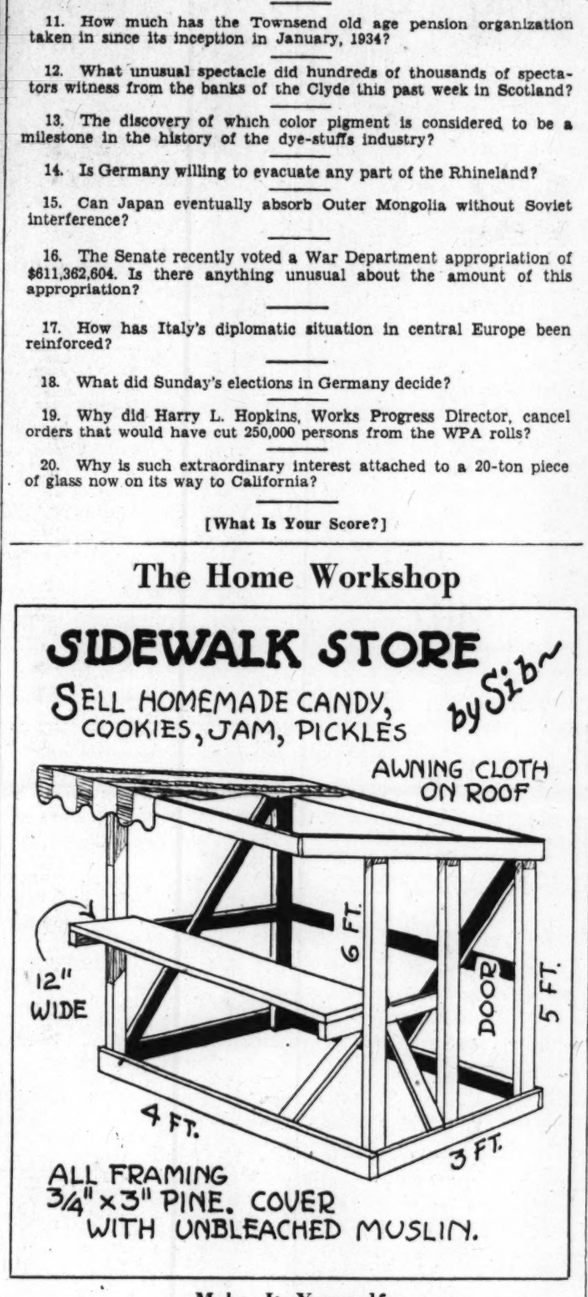
A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What South American nation has imposed a countrywide martial law for 90 days?
2. Why does a federal expert favor many small dams instead of the large dams being built under the New Deal?
3. What has Premier Koki Hirota to say about the possibility of a war involving Japan?
4. Are weather conditions still hampering the advance of Italian forces into Ethiopia?
5. What is Mussolini's excuse for the nationalization of Italy's large industries?
6. What steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence of the floods that caused such heavy damage in the eastern portion of the United States?
7. How were President and Mrs. Roosevelt recently honored in Florida?
8. Did the Senate defeat the proposal to provide $12,000,000 to continue work on the Florida ship canal?
9. How does the new naval treaty just signed by the United States, France, and England differ from the old naval ratio system?
10. Why did stock markets in Milan and Rome recently register sharp declines?
11. How much has the Townsend old age pension organization taken in since its inception in January, 1934?
12. What unusual spectacle did hundreds of thousands of spectators witness from the banks of the Clyde this past week in Scotland?
13. The discovery of which color pigment is considered to be a milestone in the history of the dye-stuffs industry?
14. Is Germany willing to evacuate any part of the Rhineland?
15. Can Japan eventually absorb Outer Mongolia without Soviet interference?
16. The Senate recently voted a War Department appropriation of $611,362,604. Is there anything unusual about the amount of this appropriation?
17. How has Italy's diplomatic situation in central Europe been reinforced?
18. What did Sunday's elections in Germany decide?
19. Why did Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Director, cancel orders that would have cut 250,000 persons from the WPA rolls?
20. Why is such extraordinary interest attached to a 20-ton piece of glass now on its way to California?

[What Is Your Score?]

The Home Workshop



Make It Yourself

Snowy Vista

Monitor Camera Club, From W. Henry Boller, Philadelphia

A Winter Scene in Philadelphia's Fairmont Park

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

Hudson is a patronymic name signifying "the son of *Hud.*" *Hud* is an Anglo-Saxon name, and the surname was probably assumed by one of Saxon birth.

Dirlam—Beyond the facts that this name is local, and is a modern form of the ancient German name *Dertingen*, of which the French form is *Tartigny* and the English *Dartings*, we have been unable to glean much from the old records of Hanover and Württemberg. Perhaps Mr. Dirlam can assist us with some further information.

Page—In great households in medieval days there were a multitude of officials like the *Ewer* ("marshal"), the *Sewer*, and the *Guster* ("taster"), and among them was the *Page*, always at his master's elbow. This was an office much sought after by the lower nobility; and its importance is attested by the number of compounds the name assumed, as in *Small-page, Little-page, Cup-page.* Among the entries in Writs of Parliament (fourteenth century) we find *John le Page* and *William le Page.*

Oswald—This is an interesting and ancient name. The *Aasir* were the divine race inhabiting the Norse Olympus. The prefix *As* may be taken as equivalent to "God." The Norse form of this is *As*, and the Anglo-Saxon, *Os.* Several surnames preserve the Anglo-Saxon form—*Oswald, Osmond*, and *Osman.* The second element in the name, *Wald*, is from Anglo-Saxon *weald*, and means "ruling," so that the literal meaning of the name is "divine-ruling."

Waller—This is an occupative surname, and indicates "a waller or stonemason." In ancient records we find the name as Henry le *Wallere*, Johann le *Wallere.*

Billingsley — This name is local from *Billingsley* in Yorkshire, England. The name *Billing* is Anglo-Saxon, and the *Billings* were a powerful clan who, in ancient times, became dispersed. Some of them settled in the northeastern counties of England, and others in France and Germany. Their presence in these places is attested by the large number of place names in these countries like *Billing, Billingham*, and *Billingside* in England; *Billingsbach* and *Billenhausen* in Germany; and *Billanges* and *Bligny* in France.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Neighborhood Auctions

TWO young men out of work conceived the idea of holding neighborhood auctions. One collected the articles, and the other planned and held an auction somewhere each Saturday. Many housewives found that they had things they were glad to get rid of for small sums. Others were eager buyers.

One week the young men had a sale at which most of their goods happened to be building supplies. One woman started the sale with two good doors that she had taken from her double doorway when she put in French doors. A man offered a bath tub which had been taken out when he modernized his bathroom. One woman had put Venetian blinds at her windows, and had a number of good window shades for sale. The young men's wares varied greatly, and profitable sales were the rule.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

Taft a la Chinese

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE following story about former President Taft, when in the Far East, is told by Frederic S. Isham, the novelist:

Two Chinamen in Shanghai were discussing Mr. Taft's visit to that place. "Mr. Taft is certainly a very big man," said one, making a gesture that implied a large circle.

"He is that," answered the other. "We have certainly had a considerable sphere of American influence in our midst recently."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jacksonville, Fla.

MRS. B—— had been brought up with a great sense of abundance, but was now having financial difficulties. One day when seeking assistance at a charitable organization, she met a woman who seemed to be much worse off, one whose application for financial aid was refused because she did not live in the city.

Mrs. B——, seeking her own in another's good, took an interest in the woman's problem, and she asked her if she had anything she might sell.

After thinking a moment, the woman mentioned a valuable counterpane, but she did not entertain much hope of being able to sell it. Mrs. B—— told her that she would be very happy to go from house to house in a prosperous section of the city and offer it for sale.

Starting out with a sense of loving service and high expectancy, Mrs. B—— soon came to the home of the president of the Women's Club, where the counterpane was bought at a satisfactory price. Here Mrs. B—— greatly impressed the buyer, who asked if she could do secretarial work. Being efficient in this type of work, Mrs. B—— gratefully accepted a position, which she has held for many years.

Brevities

Wall Street Journal: The coming of the radio is simplifying the pronunciation of names of British cities that makes them almost unrecognizable. For example, the new directory of the British Broadcasting Corporation shows the town of Hardenhuish has become "Harnish"; Puckrowle is "Punnel," Garboldisham, "Garbelsham"; Ulgham, "Uffam"; Hautbois, "Hobbis"; Meols, "Meels"; Cirencester, "Sissiter"; Slaithwaite, "Sloit," etc. So credit radio with another achievement.

Humorist: Domestic servants are said to be more considerate than they used to be. We hear that when a cook gave notice the other day she offered to sign any reasonably-worded reference her employer cared to write about herself.

Worcester Telegram: Our idea of a supreme optimist would be a World War veteran refusing his bonus on the ground that he doesn't need it because he's going to participate in the Townsend plan.

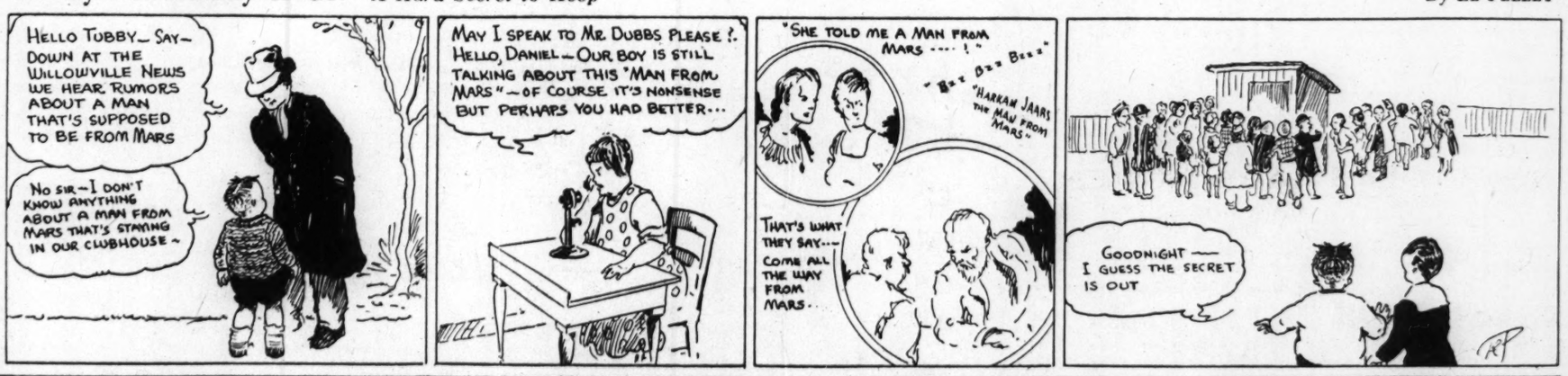
Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Brazil.
2. Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator, says the small dams are less likely to be silted over
3. In 1935, as Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Hirota declared "There will be no war while I am Foreign Minister." A few days ago he said: "That holds good while I am Premier."
4. Good weather is now assisting the Italians in their invasion of Ethiopia.
5. Il Duce declares the possibility of a European war makes it necessary to bring under direct state control the entire economic machinery of the country.
6. The Federal Government has begun a detailed study of flood devastation in the major river basins of the East, to determine what amount should be spent on permanent construction to prevent repetition of the costly damage.
7. As a part of Florida's welcome to the President, Rollins College conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of literature, while Mrs. Roosevelt received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan medallion "for service to humanity."
8. The canal fund proposal lost by a vote of 36-35.
9. The new treaty requires "advance notification" on all warship construction and the constant exchange of information.
10. The abolition of big private business organizations.
11. The receipts are estimated at $951,964.
12. The superliner Queen Mary quitting the shipyard for trial runs.
13. The discovery of a blue pigment named "Monastral Fast Blue BS" in England. This new pigment is said to possess the properties of fastness and a brilliance of shade hitherto lacking in blue.
14. Hitler says he will not give up so much as a room.
15. Stalin has committed Soviet Russia to repel any attack against Outer Mongolia.
16. It is the biggest War Department appropriation in the peacetime history of the United States.
17. Mussolini has received a pledge from Austria and Hungary that they will not enter into any negotiations with other states without first gaining the consent of Italy.
18. That the German people approve of Hitler's action in the remilitarization of the Rhineland.
19. The slash in WPA rolls was halted because the workers were needed to help in repairing flood damage.
20. It is the mirror for the world's most powerful telescope to be installed in the California Institute of Technology.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Hard Secret to Keep*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO TUBBY— SAY— DOWN AT THE WILLOWVILLE NEWS WE HEAR RUMORS ABOUT A MAN THAT'S SUPPOSED TO BE FROM MARS
NO SIR—I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT A MAN FROM MARS THAT'S STAYING IN OUR CLUBHOUSE ~
MAY I SPEAK TO MR. DUBBS PLEASE?. HELLO, DANIEL— OUR BOY IS STILL TALKING ABOUT THIS "MAN FROM MARS"— OF COURSE IT'S NONSENSE BUT PERHAPS YOU HAD BETTER...
"SHE TOLD ME A MAN FROM MARS ---- !"
"HARKAM JAARS THE MAN FROM MARS."
THAT'S WHAT THEY SAY--- COME ALL THE WAY FROM MARS..
GOODNIGHT — I GUESS THE SECRET IS OUT

The Adventures of Waddles—*On Umpiring*

By THE HAGERS

AN UMPIRE'S JOB, IF YOU SHOULD ASK, I'D SAY IS QUITE A TRYING TASK.
A BALL LIGHTS ON THE ROOF. IS IT A HOME RUN OR A TWO BASE HIT?
DECISIONS ON THE STRIKES AND BALLS AT TIMES PROVOKE A FEW CAT-CALLS.
MY UMPIRE JOB I'D GLADLY YIELD TO PLAY RIGHT, LEFT, OR CENTER FIELD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Where 'Defense' Meets 'Defense'

SOMETIME ago the spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office said that the "Russian barometer was always fluctuating." By this he meant the barometer of Russo-Japanese relations. The truth of the statement has never been more patent than in the last few weeks. The situation began to look ominous when the Japanese military decided that the "defensive occupation" of Manchuria must be extended again and Moscow announced its intention to "defend" Outer Mongolia against Japanese invasion. The Russian Premier, V. M. Molotov, relieved the announcement with a friendly statement. Premier Koki Hirota reciprocated the sentiments, pledging a peaceful settlement of outstanding disputes.

Meantime border incidents on the Manchoukuo-Mongolian frontier, where Russo-Japanese relations are now focused, introduced an undercurrent of stormy weather on a frontier which has never been properly demarcated. The incidents are not, perhaps, as serious as they look, assuming a willingness in both Moscow and Tokyo not to exaggerate their importance. But the Japanese are extremely sensitive about the "threat coming from the direction of Urga." And they will have some difficulty in adjusting themselves to the latest report of a pact of mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia.

The pact is not an agreement between two independent peoples. It partakes of the nature of a pledge by a patron to protect his *protégé*. For years Outer Mongolia has stood more or less in the same relation toward the Soviet Union as Manchuria stands in relation to Japan. As in Manchuria, the assumption of this alien authority in Outer Mongolia involves an infringement of Chinese territorial sovereignty. Outer Mongolia theoretically belongs to China. Soviet Russia first entered Outer Mongolia to clear out marauding white adventurers who had upset the local Chinese government. Like the authentic imperialists whom Moscow criticizes, the Muscovite "pacificators" came to stay. Soviet imperialism was based on propaganda, not force. Nevertheless it was equally effective, since it persuaded the Mongols to set up a "peoples government" modeled on Moscow.

Such aggression was not overt enough to catch the world's eye. Soviet Russia had several reasons for treading softly. One was that it still had to be recognized by China. It would not have done to go to the Chinese Government with a plea for recognition based upon the severance of part of Chinese territory. So Outer Mongolia was never officially ushered into the Soviet Union. And in 1924, the Soviet Government, knowing full well that Outer Mongolia would remain under its thumb no matter what was said and done, concluded a recognition agreement with China in which Outer Mongolia was stated to be an "integral part of the Republic of China."

This is still the case at law, but in fact the periphery of weakened China, especially beyond the Great Wall, had been falling away. Geography is again taking the place of sovereignty as the deciding factor in Far Eastern affairs. So far is this recognized that the Soviets will probably hear only a murmuring dissent for openly asserting the intimacy of its relations with Outer Mongolia. The assertion is a testimony to its stiffening opposition to Japanese aggression.

Mr. Hirota's peaceful profession can be realized only if he can keep Japanese military hot heads in Manchoukuo from regarding the new development as a challenge. Even they, however, must realize that the Soviets are in a better state to resist the Japanese than in 1931, when the Nipponese legions began to sweep around the Soviet's southeastern flank. Such realization may be the preservative of a kind of peace around the Manchoukuo-Mongolian border.

Opera in Boston

BOSTON has just completed its annual week of opera by the Metropolitan. For eight performances, Boston music lovers have packed their opera house from the floor to the Alpinesque gallery. Some of the performances were sold out well in advance, and every offering is said to have attracted capacity business.

Many will hope that the Boston Opera Association, although justifiably elated over this success, will not rest on its laurels. In view of the very gratifying response to the Metropolitan's latest visit, it is reasonable to suppose that Boston is ready—and willing—to support a longer season. After all, a single week of opera is hardly a major accomplishment for a city which boasts a long and rich musical tradition.

Incidentally the radio has played a no small role in stimulating an intelligent and wider interest in this form of music drama. Perhaps this is the propitious time for another revival of the popular-priced opera idea. Within easy memory of many, Bostonians for several years enjoyed an eighteen-week season by a resident company, supplemented by several weeks of opera for "art's sake," without the frills.

The enthusiasm of last week indicates a widespread wish that opera in Boston may soon become something more than a seven-day wonder.

Filtering the Facts

FROM the throbbing machine of modern propaganda, the American citizen today gets the best and the worst. He has unparalleled and magnificent sources of information and he is constantly assailed by purveyors of pretended fact. Dozens of new but partisan disseminators have sprung up during these latter days, particularly with an eye to the elections. Leagues and committees and societies abound. If nobody else is flourishing, certainly the printer's ink makers must be showing unprecedented profits, and "publicists" should nowhere be on relief.

The very plethora of information makes it hard for the ordinary citizen to get a firm grip on his facts. It is not a simple economic and political situation that confronts him anyway, but it is doubly complicated because of its paid interpreters. They obscure the issues.

On the other hand, the United States has probably the world's finest group of research organizations. More than half a dozen endowed foundations exist for the sole purpose of finding the facts. But their conclusions are very rarely passed on to the man in the street. They remain in weighty reports, authoritative and impressive to experts, but unavailable to almost everybody else.

It is, therefore, not only refreshing but important to record a new attempt to bring to the people the facts they so much need. The Public Affairs Committee is a disinterested group of delegates of the country's leading research organizations. They have banded together to publish short, simple, inexpensive reports on pressing national problems which are derived from long, complex, and very expensive investigations. The first report summarized the Brookings Institution's classic four volumes on "Income and Economic Progress." It costs ten cents and can be read and absorbed in a short hour.

Further publications will similarly bring to the people the questions of "Labor and the Government" (a study by the Twentieth Century Fund); "Government Personnel" (by the Institute of Public Administration); "The Constitution," a description of different views, and "Social Security," from several authoritative studies.

Reliable information, drawn from the immense work done over a period of years, is on its way to the citizens. The effects may be incalculable.

A CURRENT whisky advertisement carries a verse:

> The lamb may gambol, but his sight
> Sees quickly things too risky.
> Be just as wise as he, tonight—
> Tomorrow, just as frisky!

Our own poet caught the urge and wrote:

> The lamb may gambol, but his sight
> Sees quickly things too risky.
> Be just as wise as he, tonight—
> He never touches whisky!

While Berne Roams

EVEN had Nero been a Fritz Kreisler or a whole symphony orchestra, the Romans who saw their homes going up in flames would not have been altogether soothed and entranced by the strains of his fiddling. Similarly even the unprecedented appearance before a congressional committee of a long list of popular music composers from Irving Berlin to George Gershwin does not altogether compensate for the fact that American adherence to the international copyright convention signed at Berne in 1928 is impeded and endangered for possibly another year or longer.

It is of great importance to American authors and publishers that the United States should adopt legislation making it a member of the worldwide Copyright Union. This would give American writers automatic protection in nearly all countries against the pirating of their works, a protection which they seriously need and which otherwise can be obtained if at all only by separate registration in each country.

Yet the Berne convention figuratively roams the corridors of the Capitol in quest of acceptance while the House Committee on Patents schedules a series of hearings on the Duffy copyright bill, which has already been exhaustively discussed and agreed upon in all particulars except one. This bone of contention is the question of retaining a $250 minimum fine for violation of copyright, and the issue lies between the composers on one side and the radiocasters, movie theaters and hotel operators on the other.

Which of these groups are the actual Neros in the drama is a matter of opinion, with the song writers pointing a peculiarly unsentimental finger at the takers of admissions where their lyrics are sung.

Sympathy in this contest will naturally rest largely with the composers. No one wants to see them done out of their living any more than to see, on the other hand, small radio stations and places of entertainment gouged for unreasonable royalties. Yet if the composers continue to impede the course of needed legislation by a sort of extracongressional filibuster, Congress should step in as arbitrator of this point and expedite America's adherence to the Berne convention.

In the Traffic Bureau of Oklahoma City, traffic violators "get the gong" if they produce a poor excuse. The din must be terrific.

Mr. Pickwick, Centenarian—Still Going Strong

LONDON

IT HAS been truly said that after 100 years Mr. Pickwick is still so much alive that innkeepers show you his bedroom and travelers of mature age go toiling in his footsteps. It is more than 100 years since he threw open his window in Goswell Street, London, and now it is exactly 100 years since Charles Dickens, a rising young author of twenty-four, took him by the hand and led him out to make his introductory bow in the first number of "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club."

Since then Mr. Pickwick has been going strong—stronger than ever. His rubicund countenance, those benevolent eyes beaming through his spectacles, those tights and gaiters, are known the world over.

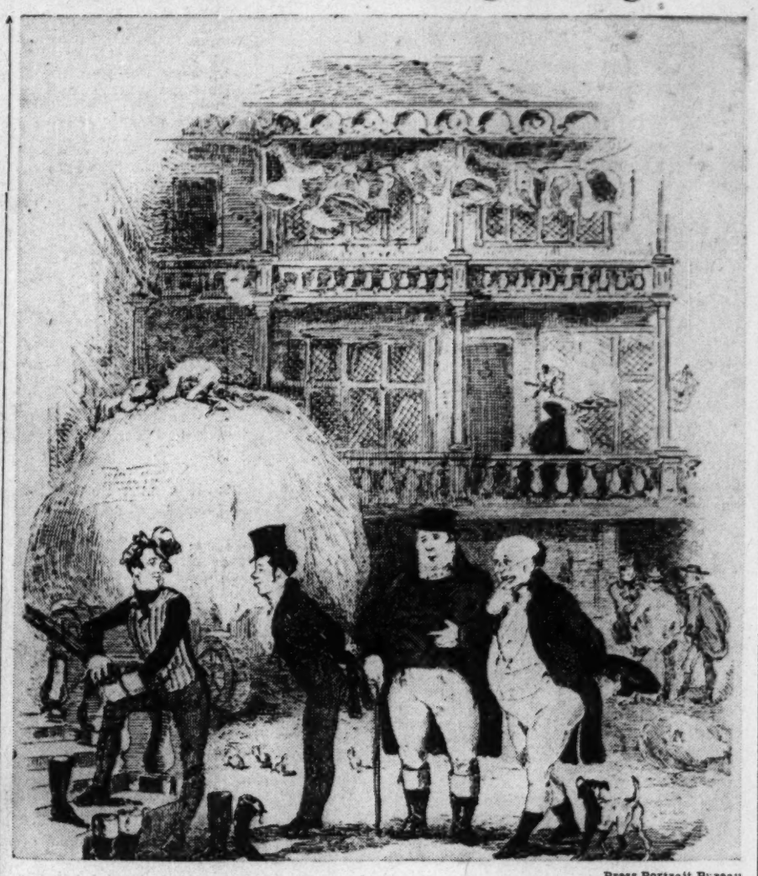
In the London which he loved, in Rochester, Bath, Tewkesbury, and other towns where he led his faithful friends, it is still possible to follow in his footsteps, for though these towns have changed with the passing of 100 years, the Pickwickian glamour has remained.

The old houses in Goswell Street closely resemble the kind of house—Mrs. Bardell's house—in which Mr. Pickwick lived; the site of the Golden Cross Hotel, whence he set out on the Commodore coach for Rochester, is occupied by the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square; but near at hand is Osborne's Hotel, in the Adelphi, where the Pickwick pilgrimages ended, and Mr. Pickwick announced his intention of retiring into private life in a little cottage in Dulwich.

Between these two points the traveler may follow him on many journeys. London after 100 years is still largely Pickwickian. For remember that fiction counts for much in real life, and to millions of readers Mr. Pickwick is a real man.

The Fleet Prison, where Mr. Pickwick spent five weeks, is marked by a mural tablet, without mention of his name, for he was only one of thousands who languished therein; and the White Hart Inn in the "Borough" across the water has been demolished; but hard by you may stand in the yard of a similar galleried hostelry—the last in London—where it is easy to imagine Sam Weller polishing the boots and making his first acquaintance with his master.

Near at hand is Lant Street, where Dickens, as a boy from the blacking factory, lodged in the back attic of the house of the Insolvent Court agent, while his Micawberish father was imprisoned in the neighboring Marshalsea; and where years later he sent Mr. Pickwick to take supper with Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen, not to mention the gentleman in the shirt emblazoned with pink anchors.



Press Portrait Bureau

Mr. Pickwick and Friends at the White Hart

Ipswich, where in the Great White Horse Inn he had the remarkable adventure with the lady in the curl papers—Rochester and Bath, are rare fields for Pickwickian research. The Bull at Rochester, where the Pickwickians descended from the Commodore coach, has altered little with the years.

In Bath, too, Mr. Pickwick may be traced. The Pump Room, where he joined Lord Mutanhed, the Dowager Lady Snuphanuph, and Mrs. Colonel Wugsby, in drinking the waters—with a "wery strong flavor o' warm flatirons"—the Pump Room with its Tompion clock, and its statue of Beau Nash, is as it was; and the famous Assembly Rooms are redolent of Mr. Pickwick's presence. If you should search in less fashionable quarters you may find the tavern, the Beaufort Arms, where Sam Weller attended the memorable "swarry" given by local footmen in his honor.

Bladud the Briton, the Romans, Queen Anne, Beau Nash, Fanny Burney—what are these? Shadows of the past; it is Mr. Pickwick who outshines them all, and walks the pleasant leisured streets of Bath today.

E. H. R.

Latin America and Peace Plans

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the nations of the New World meet in Buenos Aires next June to discuss plans whereby, by joint effort, they may avoid becoming embroiled in wars among themselves or in wars on other continents, they will not only contribute to the welfare and happiness of all America, but also will serve as a flywheel to the world at large.

The time is propitious. The South American nations right now look upon the United States with less suspicion and with a certain real admiration. They have applauded President Roosevelt's invitation to a peace conference and seem to understand fully its full implications in these trying times. There is a real sense of American brotherhood in Latin America which was not existent before the World War as well as a feeling of mutual dependence which never existed until recently.

The ties which bind the Americas together are stronger and sounder today. There is less talk in Latin America of common speech, common religion and of common traditions, but more of common undertakings, of common aspirations, of mutual acquaintance based on fuller exchanges of commodities, ideas and people. Latin-Americans are touring in other Latin-American nations; they exchange radio programs; they read the newspapers of neighboring states. They also feel differently toward the United States. The dangerous "colossus of the North" has become the nation of the north with colossal buildings and enterprises which they themselves are imitating.

It is important to urge at this early date, however, that the peace conference be prepared thoroughly and carefully; that only the best men and women shall be appointed as delegates; and that the plans shall not be too narrow nor too selfish. The ties which bind Latin America to Europe and to Asia are extremely strong. The Latin-Americans must not be forced to choose between the United States and their other friends. They cannot make a choice. The world is too small for total exclusivism on the part of any nation or group of nations. Nor does it fit in with a peace plan that choices must be made. The only American peace plan which can be seriously considered is a peace plan which also aims at world peace. Yet an all-American peace plan and system may be the first step in a wider plan for world peace. That is one of the many potentialities of the projected meeting at Buenos Aires.

P. V. S.

São Paulo, Brazil.

Grabbing Neutrality by the Horns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All this talk about resolutions of neutrality and acts of Congress to take the profits out of war is apt to be just so much waste of words, for what Congress does today it can, under pressure, undo tomorrow.

However, there is pending in Congress a measure which, in the opinion of many thoughtful persons, will do more than anything else to prevent the United States being involved in war. It is a resolution introduced by Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana, providing for a constitutional amendment that would do two things:

Require a national referendum before this country could declare war, except when the United States or its territorial possessions are attacked and invaded, and provide for the conscription of property with compensation limited to 4 per cent.

Under such an amendment, the people who have to fight the war and pay for it would be given a voice as to whether there should be a war.

This resolution is being held up by the House Judiciary Committee. A petition is now being circulated among the members of the House for the discharge of the committee so that the matter can be considered on the floor. Unless 218 signatures are obtained, the resolution will be killed in committee.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who are interested in doing something to prevent war can write their representatives at Washington to ask them to sign Discharge Petition No. 28.

MARVIN MURPHY

Media, Penna.

Economics and Scarcity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I find that Mr. Economist is not the sort I thought him to be. I had assumed that he was fortified by mysterious and inflexible laws and rules; but the new encyclopedias and other modern sources of definition seem to classify him among the scions of experimental philosophy. His laws and rules change with the changing social structure, and he has to await the results of the last experiment before he knows where he is at; and he may belong to that "sciolism of literary or political adventurers" mentioned in George Eliot's "Middlemarch."

Furthermore, I have become pretty well convinced that economics, in the sense popularly used, as well as the sense in which it is practiced by Mr. Economist, means the doctrine of the production, distribution, and consumption of a *scarcity* of goods and services—wealth.

I would have Mr. Allen, writing from my native State in your letter column, think of the matter in this light. He quotes Studdert-Kennedy to the effect that economics and religion are not opposed—as two sides of one thing—but in the broader and deeper Christian sense this cannot be; lest religion might be, or be made, the main bulwark of wrong. Beholding on the one hand the millions without work and insufficient food and clothing and on the other hand the many millions in value of goods and services stored and deposited almost within hand's reach of the starving horde, to the Christlike heart there must come a command and a challenge to work out and put into practice a doctrine and a science of *plenty* that will out-mode the inhumane and savage doctrine of *scarcity*.

L. R. GILETTE

Okanogan, Wash.

Sawdust for Fuel

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor, in an article entitled "Coconut Struts in London," it was stated that one of the two waste products for which no profitable use has been found is sawdust.

In Vancouver, B. C., which has a population of over 250,000 people, approximately one third of the homes are heated by means of sawdust. The use of sawdust for central heating owes its popularity to its economy and ease of operation. The fuel cost for the complete heating of the average-sized home is usually one half to two thirds the cost of heating with coal or wood. The sawdust is contained in a large hopper on the outside of the furnace, one hopper lasting from ten to twelve hours, depending upon the heat desired. The sawdust is brought into the basement in either sacks or bulk.

As a result of the popularity of sawdust in Vancouver, growing as it did from infancy five years ago, the sawmills now have a very profitable by-product. Indeed, under conditions of unusually cold weather, the supply is not quite equal to the demand, and storage sawdust from years back has to be used.

Now that successful sawdust burners have been developed, the profitable use of sawdust for the heating of small homes depends only upon the supply of the fuel and the relative cost of other fuels.

W. H. JEFFERY

Vancouver, B. C.

Debunking Art

Book News of the Day

ONE difficulty that attends the theory that art should not involve associations of experience for the observer lies in fact that "disassociated art" does have associations of experience for the man who makes it. Even when he is working in a vacuum that excludes everyone but himself from penetrating beyond his form, that form has a content for himself, has it not? In any precise meaning of the words, then, is there any such thing as "disassociated art?"

These questions are raised by Herbert Furst in ART DEBUNKED (New York: Dutton. $1.50). For him art ends when function ceases. He has no use for art that has no substance which verges upon widely shared experience in its implications. He is not pleading for a return of the story-telling picture *per se*, with its explicit literary message. That way lies banality in its less intelligent manifestations. He holds with Blake that form and substance are inseparable, and that implies inner meanings made outwardly visible, the art that is drawn out of nature which Dürer sought.

What annoys Mr. Furst, probably, is the heavy press that "disassociated art" has been receiving in recent years. Oddly enough, this type of art-for-art's-sake is capable of sustaining a greater quantity of literary explication than even the old story-telling picture, which was so definitely limited by its obvious message that there was no possibility of embroidering it with interpretations. From that extreme we have proceeded to the other pole of the painting that may be understood only by the man who painted it.

This sort of thing wouldn't matter but for the prestige that literary interpretations have built up for it. It is this prestige, such as it is, that Mr. Furst is intent on debunking. He wishes to assure the man in the street that he is right in suspecting that art for the painter and his patron really matters only to two persons—the seller and the buyer. If the artist wishes a larger audience the field is open to him if he has anything to communicate. We once heard one of these producers of "disassociated art" say that he was keeping his finest picture permanently in his studio for his own enjoyment.

"Art," Mr. Furst says, "should make its appeal to the many not because the many should study art but because the artists should study the many. . . . To have painted a picture that will please yourself and good judges is satisfactory, but to have painted a picture that will please yourself, good judges and the crowd is surely better: only it is more difficult. . . . Self is the last thing the artist should be concerned about, if indeed, in another sense, it is not the first thing: namely, self-suppression, or the keeping out of all idiosyncrasies that make his art difficult to understand."

E. C. S.

The Wide Horizon

The Beauties of Adversity

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

"YES, it's been a dull session," said the Congressman from Texas, who had come over for an afternoon of badminton and homemade layer cake. "We certainly haven't got much done."

"Is it going to take a long time to pass the tax bill?" we asked.

"Mebbe so, mebbe not."

"And is the President going to make you vote another processing tax, to cut down the deficit?"

"Well—" drawled our Texan, looking as shrewd as his neighbor, who is Vice-President of the United States, "I don't reckon he'll ask us to do much that we aren't willing to do. He won't ride us the way he did last year. It's no time for rough stuff."

Which epitomizes the probable lack of achievement of the present session.

Congress, to be specific, is now dealing with three major topics and several minor ones. The major matters are, first, the tax bill—and that is an all-important subject, although little understood by people and naturally so. Second, though doubtless first in public interest, is the inquiry into the Townsend plan. And third, is Senator Black with his perennial investigation into lobbies, lobbyists, and now the telegraphic files of Mr. Hearst.

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An important fundamental is being illustrated in these current investigations, to which might be added the federal communications commission's polite sessions with the telephone company. It is that investigators are basically governed by the state of the public taste, possibly with a time lag. The function of senatorial investigation has served the American people well for many decades. It has uncovered many noxious messes which the courts had been unable to touch, but which were subsequently fumigated. Naturally, investigations have sometimes gone too far.

That does not invalidate the institution. Because Senator Black has, in the opinion of many, gone too far in recent weeks should not force hasty action to hamper the entire function of the probing Senate.

But public opinion does have a check on the investigating Senate. These gentlemen live with their fingers on the strings of popular sentiment. They have often been flattered or accused of handling their probes so there will be a "new lead" for both the morning and afternoon editions. The amount of popular feeling enlisted is the great test of an investigation's success. Just the minute the investigators go far over the line, and seem to a large part of the public to be inquisitors, they defeat their own purpose. This phenomenon is in present process. Senator Black seems to be treading more warily than he did; Representative C. Jasper Bell and Mr. Sullivan, the lawyer for the committee investigating the Townsend organization, have been pretty discreet; with the telephone company the FCC is the very picture of courteous, logical, careful case-building when "trust-busting" might have been the watchword.

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The tax bill today comes into its own in public hearings before the Ways and Means Committee. It is a compromise, representing some laborious ingenuity. It does not hit corporation surpluses with the thunderbolt effect of the President's original plan; there is an apparently ample cushion left for bumps down the depression stairs. And for this very reason—at least in the short view—the plan seems unlikely to provide enough revenue to pay for the old and new farm subsidies and the bonus.

Observe, then, the political beauty of the situation. Consider the whole sequence of relevant events: NRA was a demoralized source of weakness to the New Deal. The Supreme Court blotted it from the scene. AAA had begun to gain many keen critics among farmers, and its processing tax was intensely unpopular in the rest of the country.

The Supreme Court wiped it out. Congress enacted the bonus. The President gets credit for a veto, but the money is to be paid out. The President recommends taxes to pay for farm subsidies and the bonus. Congress votes only the less unpopular among them. The President therefore has lost as tangible political handicaps: 1. NRA. 2. Old AAA. 3. The vetoed bonus. 4. Part of the charge of reckless financing. He retains or has gained the support: 1. Of organized labor, which depended on NRA. 2. Of farmers who want benefit payments. 3. Of some of the veterans, who look only to bonus checks. 4. Of some who admire his bonus veto and stern tax program as an attempt to return to orthodox financing. Congress unwittingly helps him vastly by leaving out the most stern of his tax proposals, while he retains credit for having sponsored them.

Lunching with two men who happen to be trusted advisers respectively to Governor Landon and Colonel Knox, I asked their estimate of this situation. They agreed: "The Supreme Court was the best electoral friend the President ever had—unless you include Alfred E. Smith and the Liberty League." That is almost the universal Washington estimate. It is a paradox which is apparently turning into fact.